



THE
LONDON MAGAZINE.

DECEMBER, 1743.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the
POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 543.

In the Debate begun in our last the next Speech we shall give was that made by M. Agrippa, in the Character of Lord Carteret, which was to this Effect.

My Lords,



HO' I cannot approve of the Motion now before you, yet it gives me Joy to hear it supported with such Strength of Argument, and so much Eloquence, as it has been by the noble young Lords who have spoke in its Favour; for I shall always reckon both the Liberties and the Happiness of this Nation secure, as long as there are any Lords in this House, who are not only jealous of every Thing that may seem in the least to encroach upon either, but capable of supporting that Jealousy, and enforcing it with powerful Arguments, when there is the least Ground for the Jealousy they have conceived. To be jealous of the Liberties and the Interest of our

Country is in itself, my Lords, a laudable Jealousy, and is never to be blamed, not even when it is without any Foundation. But such a Jealousy we ought to endeavour to remove by shewing, that the Apprehensions upon which it is founded are chimerical, which, in the present Case, I hope to be able to do, to the Satisfaction even of the noble Lords who have appeared so sanguine in Support of this Motion.

From the very Words of the Motion it appears, my Lords, to be founded upon these two Suppositions, that the foreign Troops we have in our Pay are unnecessary, and that the Estimates relating to them are charged higher than such Estimates have usually been upon former Occasions: Now if I can shew, that there is not the least Ground for either of these Suppositions, it must appear, that the Jealousy conceived by the noble Lords is without Foundation, and consequently, that there is not the least Occasion for such an Address as they have proposed; but that, on the contrary, it would im-

ply

ply a most unjust Reflection upon his Majesty's Conduct, who has always shewn the greatest Regard to the Ease and Happiness of his People.

My Lords, when I consider the present Circumstances of *Europe*, and the War now carrying on in *Germany*, I am surprised how any Lord can imagine, that it is not necessary for us to take or keep foreign Troops in our Pay. Is the Queen of *Hungary* to be supported? Or are we to look tamely on, till the *French* have parcelled out *Germany* and *Italy* among their Friends, and taken whatever Part of either or both they please to allot for themselves? It is not yet quite a Twelvemonth since the whole Nation, and particularly the noble Lords who seem to favour this Motion, were exclaiming against our pacifick Conduct, and the little Concern we shewed for the Distresses of that magnanimous Princess; or for the Danger to which the Liberties of *Europe* were thereby exposed. So zealous were the People at that Time for supporting the House of *Austria*, that even a private Subscription was proposed to be carried on for that Purpose, and the Zeal of the People without Doors, was raised and inflamed by the Zeal of many of those within, who now seem to be grown extremely cool upon the Subject. I am proud of having been one of the Zealous at that Time: I am proud of continuing still stedfast in the same Opinion; because, I am convinced, that the Protestant Religion, and the Liberties of my native Country, as well as of *Europe*, depend upon the Disappointment of those ambitious Schemes which the *French* have lately begun to carry into Execution. What Reasons some noble Lords may have for altering their Opinion, I cannot pretend to fathom; for I protest I can think of none, unless it be, that our Government has since altered its

Conduct. By his Majesty's Interposition two of the Queen of *Hungary's* most dangerous Enemies have been since taken off; and by the Assistance she has receiv'd from this Nation, and the Bravery of her own Troops, her Cause, which before was desperate, is now become triumphant; and I may venture to prophesy, that if we continue to act with Vigour, the *French* will be obliged to quit *Germany* with Disgrace, and the *Spanish* Troops now in *Italy* must either surrender themselves Prisoners to her *Hungarian* Majesty, or supplicate our Leave to return to *Spain*.

But, my Lords, if we are resolv'd to bring about these great and happy Events, we must act with the utmost Vigour: We must support the Queen of *Hungary* not only with Money but also with Troops; and in order to send a sufficient Body of Troops to her Assistance, we must have a great Number of foreign Troops in our Pay. I wish the Nation could bear to take twice the Number into its Pay; for even our own Safety depends, I think, upon giving her an effectual Assistance. Nay, if we do not assist her so effectually as to put an End to the present ambitious Views of *France* and *Spain*, I think, we had better give her none at all; for even the Money we give her will be entirely thrown away, if notwithstanding thereof she must at last submit to the Terms prescribed to her by those two Monarchs; and particularly, with regard to *Spain*, our Honour, as well as our Interest and Safety, is concerned, to prevent their making Conquests upon the Queen of *Hungary*, as long as they are at War with us.

I know it will be said upon this Occasion, that the Queen of *Hungary* has Men enough, and only wants Money to provide them with Arms, and maintain them in the Field; and that therefore, if we had

had taken no foreign Troops into our Pay, but had sent her the Money which those Troops cost us, it would have been of more Service to her than those Troops can be in any Place where they can act. But, my Lords, the Fact is not true: She has, indeed, a large and extensive Dominion; but her Countries are so thinly peopled, that it would be impossible for them to furnish Men enough for carrying on a tedious and bloody War against the two powerful and populous Monarchies of *France* and *Spain*. For this Reason, my Lords, we must furnish Troops as well as Money, and the best Use we can make of those Troops is to join them with hers in forming an Army upon the Frontiers of *France*, which will answer two Purposes of very great Consequence in the present Conjuncture, even tho' we should make no direct Attack upon the Dominions of *France* itself; because it will prevent their being able to send a sufficient Reinforcement for supporting their Army in *Germany*, or for enabling the *Spanish* Army in *Savoy* to force its Way into *Italy*. If they do not send a very great Reinforcement to their Army in *Germany*, the Queen of *Hungary*, by herself alone, will be able, I believe, to give a very good Account of those that are there; and if they do not very powerfully assist the *Spaniards* in *Savoy*, the King of *Sardinia* will, I believe, be able to prevent their getting into *Italy*, in which Case the Army which the Queen of *Hungary* has there, or may send thither, will be able to give a good Account of the *Spanish* Troops now in the *Ecclesiastical State*, especially as we may prevent their getting any Reinforcement by Sea, or escaping from thence without our Permission.

These Considerations, my Lords, will shew, that if we design to give the Queen of *Hungary* any effectual

Assistance, we must, in Conjunction with her, draw together a numerous Army upon the Frontiers of *France*; and this, I am persuaded, none of your Lordships will say we can do, without having a large Body of foreign Troops in our Pay; consequently, there can be no Foundation for supposing, that it was unnecessary for us to take any foreign Troops into our Pay, or that it will be unnecessary for us to keep them in our Pay, till the Tranquillity of *Europe* is restored, and the Balance of Power re-established upon a solid and durable Basis.

I shall not pretend, my Lords, I cannot pretend to justify any Part of our Conduct before *Christmas* last, because it is well known, that I was one of the most zealous in condemning every Part of it: I foresaw and foretold the fatal Consequences of the pusillanimous and unsteady Conduct we had held for many Years: With the utmost Grief I saw the House of *Austria* thereby brought to the Brink of Perdition; but within this last Twelvemonth our Councils have taken a different Turn, and we have great Reason to be thankful to Providence that made Way for that Turn before it was too late. The happy Alteration that has been by that Turn brought about in the Affairs of *Europe* may shew, what this Nation might have done, what it may still do, when its Councils are directed with Wisdom, and its Measures prosecuted with Vigour. I shall readily grant, my Lords, that the House of *Austria* cannot be restored to that Power and Grandeur, it was possessed of before the Death of the late Emperor; but its Power is still very considerable, and if preserved in its present State, tho' stript of a Part of *Silesia*, tho' divested of the Imperial Dignity, yet it will still serve as a Basis whereon to place the Security of the Balance of Power. It will still be able

ble to stand a Shock against the ambitious Projects of *France*, and to stand upon its own Legs till some of the other Powers of *Europe* have Time to confederate themselves, and repair to its Assistance. I believe, it will be granted; it must upon the least Reflection be granted, that if the House of *Austria* be preserved in the Possession of all the Dominions the late Emperor died possessed of, except that Part of *Silesia* yielded to *Prussia*, its Power will be much greater than the Power of that House was in the Year 1701, when the House of *Bourbon* first got Possession of the *Spanish* Monarchy; and yet in that Year it supported, by itself alone, a successful War in *Italy*, against the united Power of *France* and *Spain*. At that Time the House of *Austria's* being in Possession of the Imperial Diadem was of no Advantage to it, nor did it prevent the Duke of *Bavaria* and Elector of *Cologne's* joining openly with the *French*; therefore we have Reason to conclude, that its being now deprived of the Imperial Diadem is not such a mighty Loss to it as has been lately represented, nor will it prevent its being in the Power of that House to stem the Torrent of *French* Ambition, till a proper Confederacy can be formed to give it an effectual Check; and as long as that House is in Possession of what is now called the *Austrian Netherlands*, and of what it is at present possessed of in *Italy*, it will always be jealous of, and a Rival to the House of *Bourbon*; consequently it must for its own Sake be a sure Friend to this Nation, and for the same Reason, we ought to be a sure Friend to that House; consequently, tho' we cannot now pretend to restore it to its former Grandeur and Power, we ought to preserve it, if possible, from any farther Diminution. This we may still do, my Lords, without any Allies, if we exert our Strength

with Vigour; and a little Success in the War, with common Prudence in our Councils, would alter the present Way of thinking in most of the Courts of *Europe*, and might enable us to procure for the House of *Austria* a very sufficient Equivalent for what it has been obliged to part with in *Silesia*.

If we will but consider the Situation *Europe* was in when this Nation declared War against *France* and *Spain* in the Year 1702, we must conclude, that our resolving now to support, by our Arms as well as our Purse, the House of *Austria*, and to preserve it from any farther Diminution of Power, is not such a chimerical or *Don Quixot* like Project as has been lately represented. At that Time the Power of the House of *Austria* was not near so great as it is at present, especially considering that a great Part of *Hungary* was in Arms against it: The Power of *France* and *Spain* was much more considerable, not only because they were in Possession of the greatest Part of *Italy* and the whole ten Provinces of the *Netherlands*, but also because they were more united in their Counsels than they can be supposed to be at present; and they had then *Portugal*, *Savoy*, *Bavaria*, and *Cologne*, in close Alliance with them. This was, indeed, a most formidable Confederacy, yet it did not deter this Nation from resolving to vindicate its own Honour and the Liberties of *Europe*, which were then, and are now, equally at Stake. Without any Hesitation the late Queen, before she had been two Months on the Throne, declared War against *France* and *Spain*, and the Consequences of this vigorous Resolution I need not relate.

I know, my Lords, it will be said, that this Nation is far from being now in so good Circumstances as it was at that Time; and I acknowledge, that our Debts are now greater,

greater, and our Taxes heavier, than they were at the Beginning of that War; but we have still many Resources, and may carry on a vigorous War for a greater Number of Years than the present can be supposed to last. We had at that Time, as well as now, a Party amongst us, who were against our entering into a War, notwithstanding the Necessity they confessed there was for it. By them it was said, that we could neither find Money to maintain, nor Generals to command our Armies. Yet we found both: We maintained for several Years greater Armies than this Nation had ever known; and we found a General who shewed as much Conduct as ever any General did, and reap'd for himself and his Country as many Laurels and as great Glory as was ever reaped, I believe, by any Commander. I hope, the Event will now be as lucky as it was at that Time; for, I am sure, it is as necessary for us to enter either as Principals or Auxiliaries into the present War, as it was necessary for us to enter into that War; and, I believe, it will be admitted, that if we had not enter'd vigorously into that War, *Europe*, as well as this Nation, would have been in *French* Fetters long before this Time.

The Publick is, 'tis true, my Lords, very much in Debt, and a great Part of our publick Revenue mortgaged; but there is still great Riches in the Hands of private Men, and the People in general are possessed of greater Revenues than the People, I believe, of any Country in the World: The Question now is, whether they will give a Part of those Riches and Revenues for the Support of the Queen of *Hungary*, or leave it in the Power of the *French* Court to take the Whole from them, whenever they think proper. Can any *Englishman* hesitate a Moment in giving an Answer to such a Question? Would not any Man of common Sense chuse

to give the greatest Part for the Support of a War, rather than tamely allow the Whole to be taken from him by his professed Enemy? Yet this will certainly be the Consequence, if the *French* should be allowed to reduce the Queen of *Hungary* to their Terms, and parcel out *Europe* to their Liking. The House of *Austria* is the first Object of their Resentment, for the many Disappointments they have met with in their Schemes for universal Monarchy; but this Nation will certainly be the next, because we are the next in Power. I must upon this Subject desire your Lordships to consider, what Consequences we might expect, should the *French* and *Spaniards* succeed in their present Designs against the House of *Austria*. Suppose the present Emperor established in the Possession of a considerable Part of the Dominions of that House in *Germany*, the *Spaniards* in the Possession of all her Dominions in *Italy*, and the *French* themselves in the Possession of some convenient Corners in *Flanders* or upon the *Rhine*; could we then expect any safe or honourable Peace from *Spain*? May we not depend upon it, that as soon as the *French* have reduced the House of *Austria*, and settled the Affairs of *Europe* to their own Mind, they will reduce their Army, increase their Navy, and join openly with *Spain* against us; so that the Question is not, whether we shall now undertake a War, as Auxiliaries to the Queen of *Hungary*, against *France* and *Spain*, but whether we shall bring ourselves at last to the Necessity of being obliged to support a War, by ourselves alone, against those two powerful Monarchies; and that, after both of them have considerably extended their Dominions and their Influence, by their Success in the War they are now carrying on against the Queen of *Hungary*.

From

From this, my Lords, which is the plain State of the Case, we may see, that it is absolutely necessary for us to give not only Assistance, but the most effectual Assistance in our Power, to the Queen of Hungary, in the present War against France and Spain; and as I have shewn, that we cannot give her effectual Assistance, without assisting her with Troops as well as Money, our taking foreign Troops into our Pay, and our keeping them in our Pay, till we can obtain a safe and honourable Peace, for her as well as ourselves, must appear to be absolutely necessary. I say, my Lords, a safe and honourable Peace for ourselves as well as her; for tho' we are not yet at War with France, we are with Spain, and by Way of Answer to the Complaints that have been made of our Prosecution of the War against Spain, I will say, that the best and the cheapest Way we can take for putting an honourable End to that War, is by effectually assisting the Queen of Hungary against the Designs of that Court; for it is generally supposed, and, I believe, it is true, that their late Behaviour towards this Nation, is more owing to the Instigation of France, than to the natural Inclination of the Queen or Ministers of Spain. By the Assistance of France, and the same Behaviour of this Nation, the Queen of Spain got her eldest Son established in a Kingdom in Italy: This has made her subservient to French Counsels ever since, and now she hopes, by the same Means, to get her second Son established in another Kingdom or Principality in the same Country; but, I hope, she will now find, that we are not governed by such tame or pusillanimous Councils; and when she sees, that she cannot depend upon France for the Success of any of her new Projects, nor even for preserving her eldest Son in the Pos-

session of the Kingdom he has already got in Italy, she will of course find it necessary to begin to cultivate a good Correspondence with us, and for that Purpose will give us entire Satisfaction with regard to our Disputes in America, without rendering it necessary for us to undertake any more expensive and destructive Expeditions to that Part of the World, where the Climate will always be of much more pernicious Consequence to our Troops, than any Thing the Enemy can do against them.

I hope his Majesty's Conduct with regard to the foreign Troops he has taken into his Pay, will now stand justified before every Lord in this House: It would be ridiculous to dismiss them, till the End for which they were hired be obtained; and when that is done, we may depend upon it, that his Majesty will immediately free the Nation from that Charge, without any Address from this House. Now, my Lords, as to the Price we have paid, or are to pay, for those Troops: If we will but compare what we now pay with what we have always paid for the foreign Troops we took into our Pay, we shall find, that there is no one extraordinary Article in the present Estimates, nor any one Article overcharg'd. The Levy Money, the Pay, the Subsidy, and in short every one of the Articles is founded upon Precedents in former Treaties, and all calculated upon the same Footing with them, but with this Advantage, that for the large Body of Hanoverian Troops now in our Pay, we are not to pay any Subsidy: Whereas, if we had hired Troops from any other Prince or Potentate in Europe, we must have paid a Subsidy in Proportion to the Number of Troops, which, according to the Subsidy we pay for the Hessians, would have amounted to near a Hundred Thousand Pounds Sterling yearly; and

and as they were as good, and as well disciplined Troops, as any we could hire, it was manifestly a Saving to the Nation, to hire them preferably to any other: Nay, I believe, at that Time we could get no other Troops to hire at any Price, and therefore this Nation ought to be thankful to his Majesty for letting us have them at such a critical Juncture, especially as he thereby exposed his Electoral Dominions to the Resentment of *France*, at a Time when that Nation had an Army very near his Frontier, which they would very probably have employ'd for that Purpose, if they had not been forced to send that Army to the Relief of their Troops in *Prague*; and this they were forced to, because the Army we were forming upon their Frontier, prevented its being in their Power to spare any other Body of Troops for that Service.

Having mentioned *Prague*, my Lords, I must take Notice of the Terms offered by *France* to the Queen of *Hungary*, when a whole Army of their Troops were cooped up in *Prague*, without any Hopes of escaping, and when by the vigorous Measures this Nation was beginning to pursue, they saw themselves unable to protect the Emperor in the Possession of his hereditary Dominions in *Germany*. What Terms did they offer? My Lords, they were far from being Terms of Peace, or any Thing like the Preliminaries towards a Peace. They were Terms only for a Suspension of Arms; and the Conditions were, That the Queen of *Hungary* should allow those *French* Troops to return home, which were then, in a great Measure, at her Mercy, and should leave the Emperor in Possession of Dominions, which, in all Probability, she would be able to take from him in a few Months. The Emperor was not to recede from any of his Pretensions

to the Dominions of the Queen of *Hungary* in *Germany*: The *Spaniards* were not to evacuate *Italy* or *Savoy*, nor to recede from any of their Pretensions there; nor were the *French* to engage never to assist either the one or the other. Could we desire the Queen of *Hungary* to agree to such Terms? Was it not evident, that the *French* and the Emperor thereby wanted only a short Respite, in order to have Time to collect their Strength, and attack her with greater Fury; and modestly desired, that for this Purpose the Queen of *Hungary* should yield up all the Advantages she had before acquired by the Bravery of her Troops, and the Success of her Arms?

The Continuance of the War is not therefore owing to any selfish Views in the Electorate of *Hanover*, but on the contrary, the Preservation of the Queen of *Hungary*, and the good Condition she is now in, are both owing to the strong Inclinations that Electorate had to assist her, as far as was consistent with its own immediate Safety. For if the *French* had not thereby been obliged to send a considerable Army into *Westphalia*: If they could have sent that Army directly to the Assistance of the Duke of *Bavaria*, along with the other Army they sent that Way at the Beginning of the War, the Queen of *Hungary* must have at first submitted to their Terms, because she would have been in no Condition to have resisted such numerous Armies of well disciplined Troops, as would in that Case have been employ'd against her; for they might then have employ'd one Army to have reduced *Bohemia*, and another to have laid Siege to her Capital, or perhaps to have followed her into *Hungary*.

As to the Commencement of the War, I have no Business to justify the Measures we took about that Time.

Time. The World knows I condemned them, and the more I know of them, the more I consider them, the more Reason I find to condemn them. I cannot affirm, that any Thing we could have done, would have prevented the *French* from endeavouring to take the Advantage of the Opportunity, which the late Emperor's Death afforded them, for weakening the House of *Austria*, and creating Divisions in the Empire; but this I will affirm, that their Courage, or their Resolution to take hold of that favourable Opportunity did not proceed from any selfish Views of the Electorate of *Hanover*; but from this Nation's being at that Time too much under the Influence of *French* Councils. It was not their Expectation of being join'd by the King of *Prussia*, so much as their Expectation of not being strenuously opposed by this Nation, that gave them the Courage to march into *Germany*. They knew how the People of this Nation were inclined, but they likewise knew the Inclinations of some of our Ministers; and therefore with sacred as well as political Authority they might say, *Why do the Heathen rage, and the People imagine a vain Thing?* For they knew, the Rage of the People would signify but little, unless it was properly and vigorously directed; and if Providence had not brought about a Change in our Councils, they might very probably have brought all their ambitious Schemes to Perfection before this Time; but by the vigorous and prudent Measures his Majesty has since pursued, particularly that of forming a powerful Army upon the Frontiers of *France* itself, they have hitherto been disappointed; and when we see the good Effect those Measures have produced, it would be the Height of Madness in us to do any Thing that might induce his Majesty to alter them, which is plainly the Design of the Address proposed, and there-

fore I shall be most heartily against it.

But before I have done, my Lords, I must take Notice of an Insinuation that has been thrown out, as if neither the *Hanoverian* nor *Hessian* Troops could or would act against the Emperor. I am of Opinion, that it will be no Way necessary for them to act directly against the Emperor; because, if by keeping a powerful Army upon the Frontiers of *France*, we prevent its being in their Power to send any considerable Reinforcement to the Assistance of the Emperor in *Germany*, or of the *Spaniards* in *Italy* or *Savoy*, the Queen of *Hungary* will soon be able to compel the Emperor to accept of her Terms, or at least to agree to a Neutrality; and then neither her *Hungarian* Majesty's Troops nor ours will have any farther Occasion to act directly against the Emperor. But if it should become absolutely necessary for us to act directly against him, both the *Hanoverians* and *Hessians*, even tho' they were not in our Pay, might act directly against the Emperor without trespassing upon any Law or Constitution of the Empire; for as the Emperor was the first Aggressor, and consequently the first Trespasser upon the fundamental Laws of the Empire, no Law can hinder any Prince of the *Germanick* Body to assist the Queen of *Hungary* in repelling Force by Force. This, I shall grant, would be acting *contra Imperatorem*, but it would not be *contra Imperatorem & Imperium*, and the latter only is what subjects a Member to the Ban of the Empire; for the Members of that august Body would be in a most terrible Situation, if they could not assist one another against an oppressive Emperor, who should attack any one of them in a hostile Manner, and without any Authority from the known Laws and Constitutions of the Empire.

Having

Having now, I think, answered every Objection that has been made against our taking or keeping the foreign Troops we now have in our Pay, I shall conclude with beseeching your Lordships to consider the Consequences both at home and abroad of our agreeing to this Motion. I am sure, none of your Lordships can with Attention peruse it, without perceiving, that such an Address would be attended with a very severe Reflection, either upon his Majesty's Conduct, or upon the Conduct of this House. It would imply your being of Opinion, that his Majesty had unnecessarily taken those Troops into his Pay, or that he would continue that Charge upon the Nation longer than was necessary. Those without Doors who differ from you in Opinion, would reflect upon your Conduct; and those who agreed with you would of course reflect upon his Majesty's Conduct. The former would begin to look upon this House as a dangerous Clog upon the Wheels of our Government, which might tend to the Overthrow of our Constitution; and the latter would from being discontented begin to grow disaffected, which would endanger not only our Constitution, but our Religion, and the present happy Establishment, upon which both depend. The dangerous Opinion so industriously and so wickedly inculcated of late, of our being governed by *Hanover* Counsels, would prevail generally, because it would in some Measure be established upon the Authority of this august Assembly; and your Lordships must all see the Tendency such an Opinion must necessarily have towards some very extraordinary Revolution in our Government, especially when the Minds of the People would, at the same Time, be exasperated by the Burdens that must necessarily be laid upon them, for supporting the War.

1743

These, my Lords, would be the Consequences of such an Address with Regard to our domestick Affairs, and with regard to our foreign it would be attended with Consequences no less fatal. All the Courts in *Europe* would from thence suppose a Disunion between his Majesty and his Parliament, which would of course dishearten our Friends and encourage our Enemies. We must imagine, nay we may be convinced, that his Majesty is now carrying on Negotiations in *Holland*, and at the Courts of most of the neutral Princes in *Europe*, in order to form a Confederacy for re-establishing and securing a Balance of Power in *Europe*. Could we expect, that his Majesty would meet with Success in his Negotiations at any of these Courts, after their hearing, that this House had so solemnly and so peremptorily declared against his Measures? The King of *Sardinia* would see himself brought under a Necessity of accepting the Terms offered him by *France* and *Spain*; and the Queen of *Hungary* finding herself thus entirely deserted, would at last be obliged to submit to the Terms of Peace prescribed to her by *France*; the certain Consequence of which would be, our being forced to submit all our Disputes with *Spain* to the same partial Determination. These, my Lords, are most fatal, and, I think, most certain Consequences; but all of them will, I hope, be prevented by your Lordships putting a Negative upon the present Question.

Upon this C. Helvius, in the Character of the late Lord Hervey, stood up, and spoke in Substance thus:

My Lords,

THE noble Lord who spoke last was very much in the Right when he said, that the Question now before us had been supported with

4 K

with Eloquence, and with great Strength of Argument. In this I shall agree with him, for none of the Arguments have as yet, I think, met with any tolerable Answer; but this is the only Part of his Speech in which I can agree with him; for as to all he has said in Justification of our taking foreign Troops, especially *Hanoverians*, into our Pay, I cannot agree with him in any one Article of it. I think it is evident, and I hope to make it evident to your Lordships, that the Measure is wrong, both with respect to foreign and domestick Affairs. With regard to our foreign Affairs, I shall endeavour to shew to your Lordships, that the Measure is wrong, because we had no Occasion to take any foreign Troops into our Pay; because, if we had Occasion for foreign Troops, the *Hanoverians* of all others we ought to have avoided taking into our Pay; and because we cannot suppose, that either the *Hanoverians* or *Hessians* will act in that Part of *Europe* where alone we ought to act.

My Lords, if we had no Occasion for assisting the Queen of *Hungary* with Troops, we could have no Occasion for taking foreign Troops into our Pay; and that we could have no Occasion for assisting her with Troops, is evident from the great Ease she meets with, by all our Accounts, in recruiting her Armies within her own Dominions; but suppose she had been at a Loss for good Men to fight her Battles, and that it had been necessary for her to resort to the Assistance of foreign Troops, if we had sent her the Money, could not she have hired Troops for herself? She certainly could, and would have hired them at a cheaper Rate than we can, and at a much cheaper Rate than we can send any *British* Troops to her Assistance; therefore our sending our own Troops abroad, and hiring fo-

rein Troops to join with them, is the most expensive Way we can take to assist her, and consequently must be condemned by every one who has any Regard for the already over-burdened People of this Kingdom.

Thus, my Lords, it must appear, that our sending our own Troops abroad, or taking foreign Troops into our Pay, was the worst Way we could take for assisting the Queen of *Hungary*, even upon the Supposition that it was out of her Power as well as ours to put an End to the War in *Germany* upon any tolerable Terms; but the contrary of this I may affirm, even from the Information the noble Lord who spoke last has been pleased to give us. I wish we had the Terms offered last Summer by the *French* and *Bavarians* before us, because I could then speak with more Certainty and greater Authority. But to take up the Argument upon the Footing of what the noble Lord has told us: He allows, that the first Offers made last Summer by the *Emperor* and *France* were, a Suspension of Arms in *Germany* upon the Footing of *Uti possidetis* in that Country, by which was meant that both the *Emperor* and Queen of *Hungary* should be restored to, and continue in the Possession of the Dominions possess'd by either before the War began, so far as related to the two Parties contracting. My Lords, were not these Terms worthy of some Attention? I say they were; for if both the *French* and the *Emperor* would have agreed to a Peace, or a long Truce, upon these Terms, they ought to have been accepted; and if to this the *French* would have added an Engagement not to assist the *Spaniards* in *Savoy* or *Italy*, the Tranquillity of *Europe* must necessarily have been soon restored. And even tho' they had refused to add this Engagement, the Terms ought to have been embraced, in order to restore

restore the Peace of *Germany*; because, as was justly observ'd by the noble Lord who opened this Debate, the Queen of *Hungary* might, with the Assistance of our Fleet and a little of our Money, have defended herself in *Italy*, against the united Force of both those Nations, and a War carried on in that Country would have been of the most ruinous Consequence to both.

This leads me to consider the Scheme mentioned and so much extolled by the noble Lord, of forming an Army upon the Frontier of *France*, in order to prevent their sending any Reinforcement to their Army in *Germany*, or any Troops to the Assistance of the *Spaniards* in *Savoy*. I should be glad to know, my Lords, what this Army of Observation, or rather preventive Army, is to do. Is it to attack the Dominions of *France*, or is it to remain inactive at the Expence of this Nation, upon the Frontier of that Kingdom? If it is to attack the Dominions of *France*, and make Conquests upon that Kingdom, then we are not only to preserve the Queen of *Hungary* in the Possession of her own Dominions, but to add to her Power by giving her some of the Dominions now possessed by *France*; and this, in the present Circumstances of *Europe*, I will say is chimerical, because none of the Powers of *Europe*, except the Queen of *Hungary* and this Nation, seem to be jealous of the ambitious Designs of *France*, and all the Princes of *Germany*, without Exception, seem to be more jealous of the overgrown Power of the House of *Austria*, than of the overgrown Power of the Kingdom of *France*. Whether or no they are in the Right I shall not determine, but this is their present Way of thinking, and while they are in this Way of thinking, it is ridiculous in us to think of conquering any Part of *France* and giving

it to the House of *Austria*. For carrying such a Scheme into Execution, we must wait till the hidden Designs of *France* have manifested themselves by ouvert Acts; for, I believe, all the Rhetorick of our Ministers will not be able to persuade either the *Dutch*, or the Princes of *Germany*, or indeed any Prince or State in *Europe*, that the Court of *France* now designs to conquer and enslave them. The *Dutch* may temporise a little, in order to preserve a good Correspondence with our Ministers, and several of the Princes of *Europe* will, without Doubt, be willing to take our Money by lending us their Troops at an extravagant Rate; but none of them will join cordially with us in a Design to make Conquests upon *France*, in order to give them to the Queen of *Hungary*.

Even the King of *Sardinia*, my Lords, would very probably desert our Alliance before we could bring such a Scheme to bear. He may be willing to take our Money, he will be glad to accept of a Part of the *Milanese* from the Queen of *Hungary*: He will be fond of the Queen of *Hungary's* Assistance and ours, to prevent the *Spaniards* from becoming his next Neighbours in *Italy*; and whatever the *French* Court may openly pretend, they will, I believe, secretly favour his Design; but he will be extremely cautious of engaging with us in any Design for attacking *France* itself, or for rendering the House of *Austria* what he may think too powerful. Nay, if such a Design should once appear manifest, and be at the Beginning attended with a little Success, I am persuaded, that most of the Princes of *Germany* would declare against us, and even *Hanover* itself would refuse its Assistance; for many of them would grow jealous, lest by Success we might be encouraged to think of degrading the present Em-

peror, and restoring the House of *Austria* to the Possession of the Imperial Diadem, which is a Design all the potent Princes of *Germany* will oppose if they are able, because among them it is an established Maxim, never to have a powerful Emperor at their Head, if they can prevent it.

The famous *Puffendorff*, in his Introduction to the History of *Germany*, shews, that it is against the Interest of the *Germanick* Body, and of dangerous Consequence to their Liberties, ever to raise a powerful Prince to the Imperial Dignity, especially if such Prince be possessed of any foreign hereditary Kingdom; for such a Prince, says that great Historian, and wise Politician, must either sacrifice the Interest of his elective Kingdom to his hereditary, or endeavour to make both hereditary, or entirely neglect his elective. *Charles* the Fifth, he shews, had done all the three. He never thought of the Empire, unless it was to sacrifice it to his hereditary Dominions. In consequence of this he got it involved in all the Wars of *Burgundy*, and afterwards in those of *Flanders*; and if it had not been for the wise, steady, and vigorous Conduct of the *French* King, *Francis* the First, and his Successor *Henry* the Second, he had put an End to the Liberties of the Empire, and had made the Imperial Dignity hereditary in his Family. In the present Circumstances of *Europe* we cannot, therefore, propose to attack *France*, or to act with this preventive Army (for as it is such an Army as was never heard of before, I must invent a new Name for it) which we are to assemble upon the Frontiers of *France*.

But now, my Lords, let us examine whether this preventive Army by making its Appearance only upon the *French* Frontier, will answer the End proposed. Suppose we could form an Army of 100,000

Men upon the Frontiers of *France*, the greatest Part of which, if not the whole, must be maintain'd at the Expence of this Nation; would such an Army prevent the *French* from being able to send very powerful Reinforcements both to *Germany* and *Italy*, if they inclined so to do? We know by Experience, that *France* and *Spain* can raise and maintain 300,000 Men for a Number of Years. Could not they then form an Army of 100,000 Men to observe, and attack, if they found a convenient Opportunity, our Army of 100,000 upon their Frontier? Could not they besides send an Army of 150,000 or 200,000 Men to the Assistance of their Allies in *Germany* and *Italy*? And would not they be able to maintain their Army upon their own Frontier for one Third Part of what our Army would cost us? with this Difference, that the whole Expence of the *French* Army would circulate in their own Country, whereas a great Part of the Expence of our Army must be sent out of this Nation, without any Hopes of seeing it ever return; and in these Circumstances I shall leave it to your Lordships Consideration, whether this or the *French* Nation will soonest have Reason to grow tired, or will indeed soonest become unable to keep a sleeping Army upon their Frontier: I say, a sleeping Army; for the Soldiers of this preventive Army of ours will have nothing to do but sleep, unless they happen to be waked out of their Slumbers by a sudden Attack from the *French*.

For these Reasons, my Lords, it is my sincere Opinion, that the worst, I beg Pardon for saying, the most ridiculous Thing we can do, is to form or keep an Army upon the Frontiers of *France*, or to prevent their sending their Armies to *Germany* or *Italy*. On the contrary, we ought to provoke them to it, by augmenting, as much as possible, the

Queen

Queen of Hungary's Armies in both these Countries. If she can raise Men enough within her own Dominions, we ought to furnish her with all the Money we can spare for that Purpose. If she cannot, we ought to enable her to hire, or to hire for her, *Swiss*, *Italians*, *Polanders*, in short any Troops that will and dare fight against the Emperor of Germany; and this we ought to do till she is established in the Possession of all her Father's Dominions, except those yielded to *Prussia*, and not an Hour longer; for I do not think, we are in Interest obliged, I hope, we have not obliged ourselves to carry on a War for procuring her an Equivalent for that Part of *Silesia* she has yielded to *Prussia*, or for that Part of the *Milanese* she may promise to yield to *Sardinia*. Had we resolved to carry on the War in this Shape, we should have made it vastly more expensive, inconvenient, and destructive both to *France* and *Spain*, than it could be to ourselves; and it would have been attended with this Advantage, that our Success could have fomented no Jealousy against us, and on the other Hand, if the *French* had met with great Success, and endeavoured to push that Success, they might probably have united all the Powers of *Europe* in a Confederacy with us against them. Whereas our attempting or but seeming to attempt to carry the War into *France*, will in both Cases be attended with a direct contrary Effect.

After having thus explained to your Lordships my Opinion of our forming an Army upon the Frontiers of *France*, you may judge what my Opinion is of our having sent a Body of our own Troops to *Flanders*, and hired a great Body of *Hanoverians*, and another of *Hessians*, to march at the End of a Campaign to join them. By this Means we may, indeed, form an Army of 50 or

60,000 Men upon the Frontiers of *France*; but I have shewn, that it can be of little or no Service to the Queen of *Hungary* or King of *Sardinia*, because it cannot prevent the *French* and *Spaniards*, if they have an Inclination, from sending very considerable Reinforcements against them; and tho' the *French* may collect a Body of 50 or 60,000 Men to oppose this Army of ours upon their own Frontier, yet as they must always keep a considerable Army within their Kingdom, whether we have an Army upon their Frontier or no, they could not have added that whole 50 or 60,000 to the Reinforcements they may now send into *Germany* or *Savoy*; consequently if this Army of ours, or any equal Number of Troops, had been sent to join the Queen of *Hungary's* Army in *Germany*, it would have been of much greater Service to her, and would have distressed the *French* much more, than it can do by appearing upon their Frontier.

But, my Lords, by the Troops we have chosen to add to our own in *Flanders*, I must suppose, that we do not so much as design to give the Queen of *Hungary* any real Assistance against the Emperor. This Army of ours may form itself next Campaign upon the Frontiers of *France*, perhaps it may march into *Germany*; but I am convinced, it will not act against the Emperor. Will the *Hanover* Troops act against an Emperor chosen by the Elector of *Hanover*? Will the *Hessian* Troops act against an Emperor acknowledged by the Prince of *Hesse*? My Lords, it would be acting *contra Imperium* as well as *contra Imperatorem*, and would therefore, according to the noble Lord's own Maxim, expose both of them to the Ban of the Empire. The Empire has made the War against the Queen of *Hungary* its own by granting 50 Roman Months towards carrying it on, and consequently

quently if any *German* Prince assists that Queen, he acts against the Empire as well as against the Emperor. The King, as Elector of *Hanover*, has paid, or must pay his Share of that 50 *Roman* Months: Will he act against his own Money? The Prince of *Hesse* has lent some of his Troops to the Emperor: They are actually now in his Service, and fighting his Battels: Can we then suppose, that his Troops in our Service will act against the Emperor? Will the Troops of that Prince cut the Throats of one another? My Lords, we cannot imagine they will, and it has been whispered, that by a secret Article he has actually stipulated, that his Troops in our Pay shall not be employ'd against the Emperor. Therefore, I must conclude, that this Army of ours can do nothing but waste the Money of this exhausted Kingdom in *Germany* or *Flanders*, and consequently that our sending our own Troops abroad was design'd chiefly as a Pretence for taking 16,000 *Hanoverians* into our Pay.

I shall grant, my Lords, that no better Service could have been expected from the Troops of any other Prince of the Empire; but if we were to throw away our Money, I am sorry we chose to throw it away upon the Troops of that Electorate; because it may be of the most mischievous Consequence to our present happy Establishment. That the Interest of this Country is sacrificed to that of *Hanover*, is a Jealousy that prevails too much among the People without Doors, and, I am sorry to say it, has been of late industriously propagated. This, a very short sighted Politician might have foreseen, would be the Consequence of our taking the Troops of *Hanover* into our Pay, and therefore, I am surprised, how any one that had his Majesty's real Interest at Heart, could advise a Measure which so evidently tended towards alienating

the Minds of the People, not only from his Majesty but his Family: And as Feuds, Jealousies, and Heart-burnings may perhaps arise between the Troops of the two Nations, when assembled together in the same Camp, it may alienate likewise the Hearts of our Soldiers, which would be of the most dangerous Consequence to our present happy Establishment; so that had there been a staunch Jacobite in his Majesty's Councils, which I am far from supposing there was, he could not have advised a Measure that, in my Opinion, would have contributed more effectually towards the Success of his hidden and wicked Designs.

I am none of those, my Lords, I never was one of those, that make the Clamour or the Cry of the giddy Multitude their Oracle, and therefore I shall never join in that Clamour, of this Nation's Interest being sacrificed to that of *Hanover*. Tho', I think, our taking the *Hanoverian* Troops into our Pay upon this Occasion a very wrong Measure, and a Measure more calculated for the Interest of that Electorate than of this Kingdom; yet I am far from imputing it to his Majesty, whatever I may do to some of his Ministers. And as I do not now join with the Multitude in this Clamour, as little did I join with them in their Cry for giving immediate Assistance to the Queen of *Hungary*, as soon as she was attack'd in *Silesia* by the King of *Prussia*. I could wish with all my Heart to see the Power of *France* diminished, and, I think, we ought to join with the rest of *Europe* in taking all the Care we can, that it shall not be increased; but I do not think, that the Balance of Power depends solely and absolutely upon the House of *Austria*; and as little do I think, that when it is supposed to be in Danger, we should always be the first to lead up the Dance; for as we are the most remote

note from that Danger, we should upon all Occasions wait till we are apply'd to by the other Powers of *Europe*, who are more nearly exposed. This they certainly will do, as often as the Balance of Power appears to be in any real Danger; and when we are apply'd to, we may make the Powers upon the Continent contribute as much as they are able towards eschewing the Danger; but when we are the first to take the Alarm, and to apply to them for their Assistance, they will give us no more than they think fit; so that in every such Case we must bear the chief Burden of the War. For this, among many other Reasons, we ought not to have thought of assisting the Queen of *Hungary* upon this Occasion, any other Way than with our Money and our Navy, and by this alone we might have enabled her to make both *France* and *Spain* sick of the War; for the former seems already to be sick of sacrificing their Treasure and their Troops in carrying on a War at the farther End of *Germany*, and both of them would have found insuperable Difficulties in carrying on a War in *Italy* without being Masters of the *Mediterranean*.

But suppose the Queen of *Hungary* should at last be obliged to make some small Concessions to the Emperor, which she may very probably be by the very Method we have taken to assist her, would that make *France* sole Mistress of the Continent of *Europe*? Would the Emperor, after his being once established upon the Imperial Throne, submit to be directed by the King of *France*? Would not he, would not *Prussia*, and in short all the Princes of *Germany*, as well as the *Dutch*, look with a jealous Eye upon any Accession of Power to *France*; and this very Jealousy would always be a Security for this Nation against any unjust attack from *France*, either

by itself alone, or in Conjunction with *Spain*. But suppose all the States of *Europe* so benumbed as to appear unconcerned at our being attacked by the united Force of *France* and *Spain*, they must first make themselves Masters of the Sea, before they can attack us with any Advantage; and this they will never be able to do, if we do not first so much exhaust ourselves by a Land War, as not to be able to support our Navy; for every one knows we have, and always must have, as long as we preserve our Trade, twice as many Seamen as both these Nations put together, and consequently may always have twice as many Ships at Sea; for we may increase our Navy by putting some Landmen on board every Ship of War, as well as they, and can build Ships faster than they can. Therefore if we be ever in Danger of becoming a Prey to *France* and *Spain*, it must arise from our exhausting our Strength in carrying on a ridiculous and tedious Land War, and consequently there is nothing, I believe, gives greater Joy to the Courts both of *Versailles* and *Madrid*, than to see us take the Method we have taken for giving, or at least pretending to give, Assistance to the Queen of *Hungary*.

I hope I have now convinced your Lordships, that with regard to foreign Affairs, the Measure now under our Consideration is wrong, and may be attended with the most fatal Consequences; but with regard to our domestick Situation, it really deserves a Name, which out of respect to this august Assembly, I shall avoid mentioning. When the Nation is loaded with a Debt of above 50 Millions: When the People are groaning under innumerable Taxes; and all those Taxes mortgaged except two, which are but barely sufficient to support your Government in Time of Peace: Is this a Time to engage unnecessarily in a dangerous, expensive,

five, and very probably a tedious War? Is this a Time to throw away your Money in the Hire of foreign Troops which can be of no Service? My Lords, you have already taxed Industry in every Shape; and now, in order to raise Money for supporting unserviceable Troops, you have begun to tax the Vices of the People, and for that End to indulge, to encourage them. Having already rendered your Poor desperate by the Taxes upon their Industry, you are now to encourage them to murder themselves by Drunkenness: You will not allow them to put an End to a wretched Life by Poison, without paying a Tax for it, but such a small one as may still leave that Poison within the Reach of the most unfortunate.

What signifies it, my Lords, to talk to us of the Advance of our Manufactures; for by the Draughts for supplying our Armies abroad, and the Devastation that will in a few Years be made by Gin at home, you will have no Manufacturers left. If the Demand for our Manufactures has lately increased, it is not owing to the Decay of the *French*, as was supposed by the noble Lord who spoke last: It is owing to the great Sums of Money which the *French* Armies have lately carried into *Germany*. This has enabled many in that Country to cloath themselves in our Manufactures, who were not before able to purchase any but the coarse Stuffs made amongst themselves; and in order to put an End to this Demand, you are to send an Army to the Frontiers of *France*, to prevent, as you suppose, their sending any more Armies or Money into *Germany*; which is a farther Manifestation of your great Prudence in drawing an expensive Army together upon the *French* Frontier.

Our publick Credit is as far from being an Argument for the present Measures, or for our engaging in

any romantick Projects: It is so far from being a Sign of Health, that like the Flushings in some Diseases, it may perhaps be found to be a Sign of approaching Death. It proceeds from a Decay of Trade, upon which the vital Spirits of this Nation must be allowed to depend. There is so little to be got by Trade, and so great a Risk in lending Money to private Hands, that almost the whole Money of the Nation is now ready to be thrown into the Hands of the Government. This makes publick Credit flourish at present; but we ought to consider what a ticklish Thing it is, and how much it depends upon the Opinion Mankind have of our Prudence, as well as our Abilities. If we engage in chimerical Projects, the World may lose its Opinion of our Prudence: If we reduce ourselves to the Necessity of mortgaging the Sinking Fund, the World will lose its Opinion of our Abilities. In either Case, our publick Credit will be undone; and this is a Sort of Disaster that never comes by Degrees: It comes always at once, and often when it is least thought of. If this should happen in the Middle of a *French* War, besides the Ruin brought upon many thousand private Families, what a Danger would it expose the Nation to; for every Man would lock up or bury what Money he had, and there being no Money to circulate even our domestick Trade, the People would be unable to pay their Taxes. How then could our Government maintain our Armies abroad? How could it fit out a Squadron for our Protection at home?

My Lords, ever since I knew the World, I have look'd upon this fatal Event to be so possible, in our present unlucky Situation, that I have always been for Peace, and now I am even for a bad one, rather than none; for the longer we continue in War, the worse, I am afraid, the Peace

Peace will be, which we must at last submit to. I am therefore surprised, how the noble Lord could think of comparing our present Circumstances with what they were in the Year 1702, or how he could imagine the present Circumstances of *Europe* as favourable for a War with *France* and *Spain* as they were at that Time. As to this Nation, it is true, it was then under some Debt contracted in the former War; but that Debt was little more than a Third of what we now owe, and we had then but very few Taxes, for most of them have been imposed and mortgaged since that Time; and many of them, as well as a great Part of our Debts, were occasioned by the same Humour we now seem again to be falling into. Instead of taking a just Share in the War, and obliging those who were to be the greatest Gainers by its Success, to be the largest Contributors towards carrying it on, we became the Champions and 'Squires of *Europe*: We not only fought their Battles, but we paid the greatest Part of the Reckoning; and this will always be the Case as often as we set up to be the Champions of *Europe*; but however fond we may be of Knight Errantry, I think, we should 'quire it no longer, now that we find our Estate mortgaged almost to the last Shilling.

Then, my Lords, as to the Circumstances of *Europe*, they were certainly very different in the Year 1702, from what they are now. At that Time all the Powers of *Europe* were not only jealous but apprehensive of the Ambition as well as the Power of *France*, and most of them thought themselves in imminent Danger: They were all suing to us for our Assistance, and *Portugal* and *Savoy*, we knew, were forced into the Alliance with *France* and *Spain*, and would desert it as soon as they found they could safely do it. Even the Duke of *Bavaria* and Elector

of *Cologne* we had some Hopes to get brought off; and we ourselves had more Reason to be apprehensive of the Power of *France* at that Time, when it had the absolute Direction of the Court of *Spain*, than we have now, when it has no Power over that Court, but what proceeds from its favouring, or seeming to favour the Views of her most Catholick Majesty. The Danger was therefore much greater, and more imminent at that Time than now; and if the Power of the House of *Austria* be now as great as it was then, we have the less Reason to enter into a War for increasing its Power or procuring it any Equivalent for what it has lately yielded to *Prussia*, or promised to yield to *Sardinia*; because the Success of that Confederacy must shew us, that if *France* should hereafter discover any ambitious Views, we may still form a Confederacy capable to defeat them; and then, indeed, but not till then, we may think of reducing the Power of *France* within narrower Bounds.

I am far from saying, my Lords, that *France* has at present no ambitious Views, but if she has, she has had the Art to conceal them in such a Manner that none of the Powers of *Europe*, beside ourselves, seem to be afraid of them; and as we are not only the least exposed, but have the greatest Strength to resist her ambitious Views, it seems to be contrary to the Nature of Things for us to be the most, or the first that are afraid; for the weakest and most pusillanimous Creatures are always the most fearful and suspicious; therefore I have, I think, Reason to believe, that our present Fears proceed more from Art than from the Nature of Things; and as I shall always be against involving the Nation in a real Expence, on Account of imaginary Fears, I shall be for agreeing to the Address proposed, because this is, in my Opinion,

nion, our very Case at present; and as those who advised his Majesty to make this our Case, may advise him to continue it, this House ought, I think, to interpose, as it is our Duty always to do, when we find our Sovereign has been misinformed, or ill advised by any of his Ministers or inferior Councils.

The next Speaker in this Debate was C. Cicerejus, in the Character of the Earl of Cholmondeley, the Purport of whose Speech was thus.

My Lords,

I Shall admit it to be a general Maxim, that this Nation ought not to be the first to take the Alarm at the overgrown Power or ambitious Designs of the Court of *France*, or any other Prince upon the Continent, nor ought we at any Time to be at the chief Part of the Expence of a War to reduce the Power, or defeat the ambitious Designs of such a Prince; but this, like all other general Rules, admits of several Exceptions. As *France* is at present the most formidable Power in *Europe*, I shall make use of that Nation for illustrating my Argument, and consequently, suppose it should evidently appear, that *France* was meditating the Destruction of this Nation, and that she was making use of all Art and Address for disposing the Affairs of *Europe* in such a Manner, as to procure herself several Allies upon the Continent, and prevent its being in our Power to procure any one Ally to assist us: Should not we in such a Case be the first to take the Alarm? Should not we endeavour, not only by all our Art and Address, but by all our Strength and Power, if necessary, to prevent her being able to accomplish her designed Disposition of the Affairs of *Europe*?

Now, my Lords, to apply this to the present Circumstances of foreign

Affairs. I think it is generally admitted, that the *Spanish* Court would not have dared to treat this Nation in the Manner they have done for several Years past, if that Court had not been instigated, and assured of being protected by the Court of *France*. Accordingly, when we were by repeated Insults obliged to declare War against *Spain*, and were preparing a Fleet and an Embarkation proper for taking Vengeance of that Nation, did not *France* presently interpose? Did she not send her Squadrons to the *West Indies*? Did she not openly and insolently declare, that she had sent them thither to restrain us from taking either Satisfaction or Security? Nay, if we may credit Reports which seem to be well founded, her Squadrons had secret Orders to join with the *Spaniards* in attacking our Island of *Jamaica*; and if the Affairs of *Europe* had at that Time been reduced to such a State as the *French* seem now to design they should: If they had been assured, that neither the House of *Austria*, nor any of their other Neighbours upon the Continent would have declared in our Favour, and of Course attacked them by Land, these Orders would have been as open as their Declaration, and instead of twenty or thirty they would have sent fifty or sixty Line of Battle Ships to have executed those Orders in the *West Indies*.

From this Behaviour of theirs before the Emperor's Death, I think, it is evident, that they were then meditating the Destruction of this Nation; and from their Conduct since, it is as evident, that they are endeavouring to dispose the Affairs of *Europe* in such a Manner as to make sure at least of *Spain* as their Ally against us, and to prevent its being in our Power to procure any one Ally to assist us. If we allow them to model the Affairs of *Europe*

Europe as they may think fit, they will certainly force the Queen of *Hungary* to yield up the *Austrian Netherlands* and her Possessions in *Saxonia* to the Emperor, in lieu of all his Claims upon the Succession of the late Emperor; and when this is done, the House of *Austria* will cease to be the Neighbour, the Rival, or the Antagonist of the House of *Bourbon*. On the contrary, a close Alliance may very probably be clapt up between them, and from that Time, the House of *Austria* will be made the same Use of by the *French* against the House of *Bavaria*, if ever it should prove refractory, as they have for many Years made of the *Ottoman Porte* against the House of *Austria*. Nay, during the Emperor's Life we may expect, that both the House of *Austria*, and the House of *Bavaria*, out of mere Jealousy of one another, will contend which shall be the firmest Friends to the Crown of *France*, and during this Contest I should be glad to know, what Potentate of *Europe* would venture to give us any Assistance, in Case we should be attack'd by the united Force of *France* and *Spain*, which, from what happened before the Emperor's Death, we may most certainly expect, as soon as the Court of *France* have brought the Queen of *Hungary* to submit to such Terms as they may prescribe.

I shall not attempt, my Lords, to discourage my Countrymen by saying, that we are not able to carry on a naval War against the united Force of *France* and *Spain*, but this I will say, that we ought to prevent it if we can, and as we may prevent it by supporting the Queen of *Hungary*, and thereby preventing the *French* from being able to model the Affairs of *Europe*, so as to strip this Nation of every Ally that can and dare give it any Assistance, I think we ought in common Pru-

dence to do it, not so much on Account of the Danger that threatens *Europe* by overturning the Balance of Power, as on Account of the Danger that so manifestly and so immediately threatens ourselves, should we at this Juncture allow that Balance to be overturn'd.

From these Considerations, I hope, the noble Lord will admit, that the present Situation of the Affairs of *Europe* is an Exception from his general Rule, and that, particularly upon this Occasion, we ought to be the first to take the Alarm. I shall just mention another Exception, my Lords, for which there may likewise be some Ground at present. Tho' the Power of *France* be very great, yet it is not so great as to enable them openly and avowedly to assume a dictatorial Power in *Europe*: They must as yet flatter and cajole several Courts of *Europe* to join with them in their ambitious Designs: They must bring over one Prince to their Party by promising him some additional Territory: They must bring over another by bribing his chief Minister or Adviser; and as Men are often so blinded by their immediate Interest that they cannot see the distant Danger, suppose, my Lords, that in the present Case the *French* have by some such Means blinded all the Courts of *Europe*, except this, so as to prevent their seeing the Danger which threatens *Europe* by the Ruin of the House of *Austria*, must we shut our Eyes, because the Eyes of our Neighbours have been shut? Must we be quiet, because our Neighbours are asleep? Must we submit to the Danger, because some of the little States in our Neighbourhood are frightened into a Submission by the Awfulness of its Approach? No, my Lords, as we are a rich and powerful Nation, we are not to be bribed or frightened: As we desire no Territory upon the Continent, we are not to be

cajoled with such Hopes; and therefore upon all such Occasions we ought, and, I hope, we always will be the first to take the Alarm. Therefore we are never to consider the Behaviour of our Neighbours so much as the Nature of the approaching Danger; and if we make this our Rule in the present Case, I am sure, we will resolve to prevent it, tho' no Potentate in *Europe* should join with us in the bold Undertaking.

But, thank God! my Lords, we are not now like to be entirely abandoned. As soon as the present Troubles began in *Europe*, the Electorate of *Hanover* augmented their Troops, and tho' they were at first obliged to agree to a Neutrality for their immediate Preservation, Care was taken to make that Neutrality but for a Twelvemonth, so that they are now ready and willing, not only to lend us their Troops, but to assist us to the Utmost of their Power; the King of *Sardinia* has already actually joined in the common Cause, and will assist with his whole Force; and the King of *Prussia* has been brought off from his Engagements against it; so that the Queen of *Hungary's* Cause, and in Effect the Cause likewise of this Nation, which at first seemed to be desperate, is already brought to be doubtful, and if we continue to act with Vigour, will soon be brought to be triumphant or at least hopeful, by the Accession of some other Powers. The *Dutch* were, 'tis true, at first overawed by a *French* Army of 50,000 Men upon the weakest Part of their Frontier; but we may judge of their Inclinations by their Conduct; for neither the Eloquence nor the Threats of the *French* Ministers could ever yet force them into a Neutrality, no not for a Moment, and we know with what Readiness the States of *Holland* agreed lately to an Augmentation of their Troops:

With so much Readiness, my Lords, that they even transgressed some of their essential Forms in coming to that Resolution; for by the Constitution of that Republick, every City in a Province ought to give its Consent, before any Measure can be finally resolved on, and yet this Augmentation was resolved on by the Province of *Holland*, tho' the City of *Dort* had expressly declared against it. From hence we may judge, what they will do as soon as they are sure of our Protection, and thereby enabled to act according to their Inclinations. The Nature of their Constitution makes them slow in their Resolves, but notwithstanding thereof, I make no Question of the Confederate Army's being join'd by the *Dutch* Troops sometime next Campaign.

Having thus shewn, my Lords, that the present Danger is such a one as made it necessary for this Nation to be the first to take the Alarm, and that it is of such a Nature as obliges us, for our own Sake, to act with all the Vigour we are capable of, even tho' we were not to be joined by any other Prince or State in *Europe*, it cannot be expected, that I should join in this Motion, because I must be of Opinion, that it was necessary for us to take the foreign Troops we now have into our Pay, and that it will be necessary for us to continue them in our Pay till the Danger be removed, and the Tranquillity of *Europe* restored.

[This DEBATE and JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

EXTRACTS from A VOYAGE to the SOUTH-SEAS, &c. continued from p. 549.

THURSDAY, Nov. 5. At Six this Morning went under Sail, but

but could make no Hand of it, therefore were obliged to put back again: As soon as we came to an Anchor, the Boatswain employed himself in making a Raft to get ashore with; this Raft was made with Oars and Water Barrels; it would carry three Men; but it was no sooner put off from the Vessel's Side but it canted, and obliged the People to swim for their Lives; the Boatswain got hold of the Raft, and, with some Difficulty, reached the Shore; when he came off in the Evening, he informed us he had seen a Beef Puncheon, which gave us some Reason to apprehend some other Ship of the Squadron had suffered our Fate.

Friday the 6th. This Morning went under Sail, the Wind at W. N. W. with fresh Gales and heavy Rain; the Wind came to the Westward, and a great Sea, so that we could not turn out over the Bar: In our putting back we saw the Cutter, which gave us new Life; in the Evening anchored at the Place failed from; the Carpenter and others went ashore to get Shell-fish, which we stood in great Need of; at Night the proper Boat's Crew would not go ashore with the Boat as usual, but made her fast astern of the Vessel, with only two Men in her, she never being left without four before; at 11 at Night one of the Men came out of her into the Vessel, it blowing very hard at N. N. E. in half an Hour shifted to N. W. and rainy Weather, that we could not see a Boat's Length: At Two the next Morning the Cutter broke loose from the Stern of the Vessel; we called from on board to *James Stewart*, the Man that was in her, but he could not hear us; in a short Time we lost Sight of her, believing she must be stove among the Rocks. The Loss of the Cutter gives the few thinking People aboard a great deal of Uneasiness;

we have 72 Men in the Vessel, and not above 6 of that Number that give themselves the least Concern for the Preservation of their Lives, but are rather the reverse, being ripe for Mutiny and Destruction; this is a great Affliction to the Lieutenant, myself, and the Carpenter; we know not what to do to bring them under any Command; they have troubled us to that Degree, that we are weary of our Lives; therefore this Day we have told the People, that, unless they alter their Conduct, and subject themselves to Command, that we will leave them to themselves, and take our Chance in this desolate Part of the Globe, rather than give ourselves any farther Concern about so many thoughtless Wretches: Divided the People into four Watches, to make more Room below. The People have promis'd to be under Government, and seem much easier.

Sunday the 8th. This Morning the People requested Provisions to be serv'd; it being four Days before the usual Time, we think the Request very unreasonable. We laid the Inconveniencies before them of breaking in upon our Stores, considering the Badness of the Weather, and the Length of our Passage; that if we are not exceedingly provident in regard to serving out Provisions, we must all inevitably starve. They will not hearken to Reason; therefore we are obliged to comply with their Demands, and serve out Provisions accordingly. Several of the People have desir'd to be put on Shore, desiring us to allow them some few Necessaries: We wanted to know what could induce them to request our putting them ashore in this remote and desolate Part of the World: They answer'd, they did not fear doing well, and doubted not but to find the Cutter, which if they did, they would go back to the Northward, other-

otherwise they would make a Canoe; therefore insisted on going ashore. On their earnest Intreaties, the Body of People agreed to their Request: We haul'd the Boat close in Shore; the People who chose to stay behind were 11 in Number; A we supply'd them with proper Necessaries, and they sign'd a Certificate, to inform the L—s of the A——y that they were not compell'd to stay, but made it their own Choice, and that they did it for the Preservation of themselves B and us.

Signed, on board the *Speedwell* Schooner, in the Latitude 50:40 S. Nov. 8, 1741.

Monday the 9th. At Ten at Night, we weigh'd, and row'd out of the Bay; at Day-light got about four Leagues right out, every Way surrounded with Rocks and Breakers, with a great Western Swell: We found it a very difficult Matter to get clear of those Rocks and Breakers; they reach along Shore 18 Leagues, and without us at Sea 8 D Leagues; I take it, that from the Land they are 14 Leagues in the Offing; those sunken Rocks appear like a low level Land. This Coast is too dangerous for Shipping, the Wind being three Parts of the Year to the Westward, which blows right E on the Shore, with a large western Swell, that seldom or never ceases; it always blows and rains; it is worse here than in the rainy Season on the Coast of *Guinea*; nor can we as yet distinguish Summer from Winter, only by the Length of the F Days. Steer'd out of the Bay W. by N. then S. by W. then S. At Noon I had a good Observation in the Latitude of 50:50 South; the northmost Part of the Bay bore N. E. by E. 7 Leagues; the southmost Point of Land S. S. E. 12 Leagues. G This Coast, as far as we have come, lies N. by E. and S. by W. by the Compass.

Tuesday the 10th. At Four this Morning made all the Sail we could, steering S. E. in order to make the Land; at Six steer'd in E. S. E. at Seven made the Land; at Eight saw a Point of Land bearing S. E. distant six Leagues; which, when a-breast, seeing no Land to the S. I take the Point for Cape *Victory*, and the four Islands we see, I believe to be the Islands of *Direction*, which Sir *John Narborough* gives an Account of; excepting the Distance, they exactly answer his Description; therefore, by the Latitude in Yesterday's Observation, and by the Distance we have run since, we are now at the Opening of the *Streights of Magellan*. At Ten in the Morning, hard Gales at N. W. steer'd S. E. the Cape bearing E. distant four Leagues; at Noon bore E. by N. distant six Leagues; haul'd the Main-sail down, and went under a Fore-sail. I never in my Life, in any Part of the World, have seen such a Sea as runs here; we expected every Wave to swallow us, and the Boat to founder. This Shore is full of small Islands, Rocks, and Breakers; so that we can't haul further to the Southward, for fear of endangering the Boat; we are obliged to keep her right before the Sea. At Five broach'd to, at which E we all believ'd she would never rise again. We were surrounded with Rocks, and so near that a Man might toss a Bisket on 'em: We had nothing but Death before our Eyes, and every Moment expected our Fate. It blew a Hurricane of Wind, with thick rainy Weather, that we could not see twice the Boat's Length; we pray'd earnestly for its clearing up, for nothing else could save us from perishing; we no sooner ask'd for Light, but it was granted us from above. At the Weather's clearing up, we saw the Land on the North Shore, with Islands, Rocks, and Breakers all around us; we were obliged to put in among 'em for Shelter,

Shelter, finding it impossible to keep the Sea; we were in with the Land amongst them, and compell'd to push thro', looking Death in the Face, and expecting every Sea to bury us; the boldest Men among us were dismay'd, nor can we possibly give an Account in what Manner we have been this Day deliver'd. After sailing amidst Islands, Rocks, and Breakers, for above a League, we got safe into a good Harbour, surrounded with small Islands, which kept the Sea off; here the Water was as smooth as in a Mill pond. We call this Harbour the *Port of God's Mercy*, esteeming our Preservation this Day to be a Miracle. The most abandon'd among us no longer doubt of an Almighty Being, and have promis'd to reform their Lives.

Wednesday the 11th. The Wind much abated, with Rain. This Morning weigh'd, and ran farther in. In the Evening we saw two *Indians* lying on their Bellies on the Top of a steep Rock, just over the Vessel, peeping with their Heads over the Hill. As soon as we discover'd them, we made Motions to them to come down; they then rose up, and put on their Heads white feathered Caps; we then hoisted a white Sheet for an Ensign; at this they made a Noise, pronouncing *Orza, Orza*; which we took for a Signal to come ashore. We would not suffer above two Men to go ashore, and those disarm'd, lest we should put them in Fear. The *Indians* had nothing in their Hands but a Club, like to our Cricket-Batts, with which they kill their Seal. As soon as they saw the two Men come ashore, they walk'd away; and when they perceived our Men followed them, and gained Ground of them, they took to their Heels, frequently looking back, crying *Orza, Orza*, beckoning the People to follow, which they did for a Mile or two along Shore, out

of Sight of the Vessel: Then the *Indians* fled to the Woods, still wanting our People to follow them; but being disarm'd, they were apprehensive the *Indians* would Bushfight them; so they thought proper to give over the Pursuit, and to return to the Boat.

Thursday the 12th. Hard Gales at W. N. W. with Rain. At Six this Morning we again saw the two *Indians*; they made the same Noise and Motions to come ashore; at which I went with four of the People; the *Indians* walk'd and ran as before, looking back, and making Signs to follow, which we did till we got to the Place where the Canoe lay with four *Indians* in her. The two *Indians* got into the Canoe, and put her off the Shore before we could get nigh them; as soon as we got a-breast of the Canoe, they made Signs as if they wanted Cloathing; we endeavour'd to make them understand we wanted Fish, and would truck with them; they had none, but signified to us they would go and get some: They had a mangey Dog, which they parted with to one of the People for a Pair of Cloth Trowzers; this Dog was soon kill'd, dress'd, and devour'd. Here we found Plenty of Muscles, which gave us great Relief, having scarce any Thing to subsist on for this Week past.

Friday the 13th. This Morning all Hands ashore a fishing. Lieut. *E——rs* of the Marines kill'd a large Seal or Sea-Dog; it is exceeding good Food, and we judg'd it to have weigh'd 17 Score.

Saturday the 14. At 5 this Morning cast loose, and steer'd South out between the Islands; the Weather clearing up, we saw the South Shore; it first appeared like a large Island, stretching away to the Westward, and at the West End two Homma-coes like Sugar-loaves, and to the Southward of them a large Point of Rocks;

Rocks; steer'd S. E. until the Point bore W. then steer'd S. E. by E. I took the Point for Cape *Pillar*, and was fully assured of our being in the *Streights*.

Sunday the 15th. At Three this Morning cast loose, and rowed, but could not get out, so were obliged to put back, and make fast, it blowing hard, with thick Weather all Day; in the Evening it cleared up. This Day several People drove a Trade with their Allowance, giving Silver Buckles for Flour, valued at 12 s. per Pound, and before Night it reach'd to a Guinea, the People crying aloud for Provisions, which are now so scarce, that several on Board are actually starving through Want.

Monday the 16th. At Three this Morning cast loose, being little Wind, and steer'd up the *Streights* S. E. by E. the Wind at N. W. At Eight o'Clock got a-breast of Cape *Monday*; at Nine the Cape bore W. distant 4 Leagues; at Noon running along Shore, made two Openings, which put the rest of the Officers to a Stand, not knowing which to take for the right Passage. Asking my Opinion, I gave it for keeping on the E. S. E. Passage, the other lying S. E. by S. On which they said, Sir *John Narborough* bids us keep the South Shore on board. I answer'd, That Sir *John* tells us E. S. E. is the direct Course from Cape *Pillar*; I'll venture my Life that we are now in the right Passage; so we kept on E. by S. half S. After running a League or two up, and not seeing Cape *Quod*, nor any Outlet, the Wind blowing hard, we were for running no farther, whereas one League more would have convinced every Body; but they all gave it against me, that we were not in the right Passage: The Wind being at W. N. W. we could not turn back again; so that we were obliged to put into a Cove lying on the North Shore, where

we found good anchoring in four Fathom Water; no Provisions to be got here, being a barren rocky Place, producing not any Thing for the Preservation of Life. This Afternoon died *George Bateman*, a Boy, aged 16 Years: This poor Creature starv'd, perish'd, and died a Skeleton, for want of Food. There are several more in the same miserable Condition, and who, without a speedy Relief, must undergo the same Fate.

Tuesday the 17th. At Five this Morning weigh'd, and row'd out, it being calm; at Seven a fresh Breeze right up the Sound; we could not turn to Windward not above a Mile from where we last lay; we made fast along Side the Rocks; all Hands ashore a fishing for Mussels, Limpetts, and Clams; here we found Shell-Fish in Abundance, which proved a very seasonable Relief. Just before we got in, one of the Men gave a Guinea for a Pound of Flour, being all the Money he had.

Wednesday the 18th. The Wind at W. N. W. in hard Squalls, with Hail and Snow. This Morning cast loose, and stood over to the Southward, believing the Tide to run stronger and more true than on the North-shore, hoping shortly to get out of the Sound, which is not above a League in the Wind's Eye. At Two o'Clock got into a Cove on the South Side; made fast along Side of the Rocks; all Hands on Shore getting Mussels, and other Fish.

Thursday the 19th. Fresh Gales at W. N. W. with Hail and Snow. This Morning cast loose, and sailed out, but could make no Head of it; our Boat will not work to Windward; put back from whence we came, and sent the People ashore to get Mussels. This Night departed this Life Mr. *Thomas Capel*, Son of the late Lieut. *Capel*, aged 12 Years, who perished for want of Food. There

There was a Person on Board who had some of the Youth's Money, upwards of 20 Guineas, with a Watch and Silver Cup. Those last the Boy was willing to sell for Flour; but his Guardian told him, he would buy Cloaths for him in the *Brazils*. A The miserable Youth cry'd, Sir, I shall never live to see the *Brazils*; I am starving now, almost starv'd to Death; therefore, for G-d's Sake, give me my Silver Cup to get me some Victuals, or buy some for me yourself. All his Prayers and Intreaties to him were vain; but Heaven sent Death to his Relief, and put a Period to his Miseries in an Instant. Persons who have not experienced the Hardships we have met with, will wonder how People can be so inhuman to see their Fellow-Creatures starving before their Faces, and afford them no Relief: But Hunger is void of all Compassion; every Person was so intent on the Preservation of his own Life, that he was regardless of another's, and the Bowels of Commiseration were shut up. We slip no Opportunity, Day or Night, to enter into the supposed right *Streights*, but can get no Ground. This Day we serv'd Flour and a Piece of Beef between two Men for a Week. Capt. P——n, of his Majesty's Land Forces, gave two Guineas for two Pounds of Flour; this Flour was sold him by the Seamen, who live on Muscles. Many of the People eat their Flour raw as soon as they are serv'd it. The Wind and Weather not permitting us to go out, the Men were employ'd in getting Wood and Water.

Tuesday the 24th. This Morning, it being calm, rowed out; at 8 o'Clock had the supposed right *Streights* open, having a Breeze at W. N. W. S. E. by E. thro' the first Reach, and S. S. E. thro' the second; then saw three Islands, the largest of which lies on the North-shore; and there

is a Passage about two Miles broad between that and the Islands to the Southward; there is also another Passage between that Island and the North-shore, of a Mile and an Half broad. Before you come to those Islands, there is a Sound lying on the South-shore: You can see no Sea-Passage until you come close up with the Island, and then the imaginary *Streights* are not above two Miles broad. Steer'd away for the Island S. E. about two Leagues; then came into a narrow Passage, not above a Cable's Length over, which put us all to a Stand, doubting of any farther Passage. The Wind took us a-head, and the Tide being spent, we put into a small Cove, and made fast. At Seven in the Evening, being calm, cast loose, being willing to see if there was any Opening; but, to our great Misfortune, found none; which very much surpris'd us. The Lieutenant is of Opinion, that we are in a *Lagoon* to the Northward of the *Streights*. This I cannot believe; and am positive, if ever there was such a Place in the World as the *Streights of Magellan*, we are now in them, and above 30 Leagues up. If he, or any of the Officers, had given themselves the Trouble of coming upon Deck, to have made proper Remarks, we had been free from all this Perplexity, and by this Time out of the *Streights* to the Northward. There is not an Officer aboard, except the Carpenter and myself, will keep the Deck a Moment longer than his Watch, or has any Regard to a Reckoning, or any Thing else. It is agreed to go back again.

Wednesday the 25th. At Eight this Morning row'd out, and got about a League down; here we could get no Ground, and were obliged to put back again.

Thursday the 26th. Row'd out, and got above five Leagues down. This Day we were in such want of

Provisions, that we were forced to cut up the Seal-skin and broil it, notwithstanding it has lain about the Deck for this Fortnight.

Friday the 27th. This Morning cast loose, and row'd down; had a fresh Breeze at North; steer'd W. S.W. up into another Opening on the South Shore, hoping to find a Passage out of the *Lagoon*, as the Lieutenant calls it, into the right *Streights*. After going two Leagues up, saw there was no Opening; put back, and made fast, where we came from; being determin'd to go back, and make *Cape Pillar* a second Time; which is the South Entrance of the *Streights*. Got Abundance of large Muscles, five or six Inches long; a very great Relief to us at present.

Sunday the 29th. Great Uneasiness among the People, many of them despairing of a Deliverance, and crying aloud to serve Provisions four Days before the Time. Finding no Way to pacify them, we were obliged to serve them. We endeavour'd to encourage and comfort them as much as lay in our Power, and at length they seem'd tolerably easy.

Monday the 30th. Died three of our People, viz. *Peter Delroy Barber*, *Thomas Thorpe* and *Thomas Woodhead*, Marines; they all perish'd for want of Food: Several more are in the same Way, being not able to go ashore for Provisions; and those who are well can't get sufficient for themselves; therefore the Sick are left destitute of all Relief. There is one Thing to be taken Notice of in the Death of those People, that some Hours before they die, they are taken light-headed, and fall a joking and laughing; and in this Humour they expire.

Tuesday, Dec. the 1st. Little Wind, and fair Weather; which is a Kind of Prodigy in those Parts. In the Morning put out of the Cove, and got four Leagues down; then the

Wind took us a-head, and we put into another Cove, where we got Muscles and Limpets. At Four this Afternoon saw an *Indian Canoe* coming over from the North-shore; they landed two of their Men to Leeward of the Cove; they came opposite to us, and view'd us; then went back, and came with the Canoe within a Cable's Length of our Boat, but no nearer; so that we had no Opportunity to truck with them.

Wednesday the 2d. At Nine this Morning row'd out, and got about a League farther down; the Wind beginning to blow fresh, we put into another Cove, and found Plenty of Shell-Fish, which kept up our Spirits greatly; for it is enough to deject any thinking Man, to see that the Boat will not turn to Windward; being of such Length, and swimming so boyant upon the Water, that the Wind, when close haul'd, throws her quite to Leeward: We have been 17 Days going 7 or 8 Leagues to Windward, which must make our Passage very long and uncomfortable.

Friday the 4th. This Morning row'd out; at Ten got down, where we saw a Smoak, but no People; we saw a Dog running along Shore, and keeping Company with the Boat for above a Mile; we then put in with a Design to shoot him; but he soon disappointed us, by taking into the Woods. We put off again with a fine Breeze, steering N. W. by W. down the *Streights*. The Carpenter gave a Guinea this Day for a Pound of Flour, which he made into Cakes, and eat instantly. At Six in the Evening, a-breast of *Cape Munday*; at Eight, a-breast of *Cape Upright*, being fair Weather. Intend to keep under Sail all Night.

Saturday the 5th. Little Wind, and fair: At Four this Morning I saw *Cape Pillar*, bearing W. by N. distant eight Leagues; saw a Smoak on

on the South Shore, and at Noon we saw a Smoak on the North Shore; but we did not care to lose Time: At Three o'Clock saw Cape *Desfada*, bearing from Cape *Pillar* S. W. distant four Leagues; at Four o'Clock wore the Boat, and steered E. S. E. The Lieutenant was now fully convinced we have been all along in the right *Streights*, and had we run but one League farther, on Monday, Nov. 17, we had escaped all this Trouble and Anxiety: For we had been above a Fortnight coming back to rectify Mistakes, and to look at Cape *Pillar* a second Time: At Eight o'Clock came abreast of the Smoak seen in the Morning. The People being well assured that we were actually in the *Streights of Magellan*, are all alive. Wind at W. S. W.

Sunday the 6th. At Three this Morning, abreast of Cape *Munday*; at Six, abreast of Cape *de Quad*, opposite to which, on the South-shore, saw a Smoak, on which, we went ashore to the *Indians*, who came out on a Point of Land, at the Entrance of a Cove, hollowing, and crying, *Bona! Bona!* endeavouring to make us understand, that they were our Friends; when ashore, we traded with them for two Dogs, three Brant Geese, and some Seal; which Supply was very acceptable to us; we supped on the Dogs, and thought them equal in Goodness to the best Mutton in *England*: We took from the *Indians* a Canoe, made of the Bark of Trees, but soon towed her under Water, and were obliged to cut her loose; steer'd N. E. by E. At Eight o'Clock, abreast of *St. Jerom's Sound*; at Twelve, abreast of *Royal Island*.

The *Indians* we saw in the *Streights of Magellan*, are People of a middle Stature, and well-shaped; their Complexion of a tawny Olive Colour, their Hair exceeding black, but not very long; they have round

Faces, and small Noses, their Eyes little and black; their Teeth are smooth and even, and close set, of an incomparable Whiteness; they are very active in Body, and run with a surprising Agility; they wear on their Heads white feathered Caps; their Bodies are covered with the Skins of Seals and *Guianacoes*: The Women, as soon as they saw us, fled into the Woods; so that we can give no Description of them.

Monday the 7th. At Six this Morning, abreast of Cape *Forward*, steer'd N. by E. At Nine, abreast of *Port Famen*; at Twelve at Noon, put in at *Freshwater-Bay*, and filled one Cask of Water, having none aboard; at One o'Clock put out again, steer'd N. by E. expecting Plenty of Wood and Water at *Elizabeth's Island*; at Nine at Night passed by *Sandy Point*; it bore S. S. E. and the Island *St. George* E. N. E. distant three Leagues.

Tuesday the 8th. At Four this Morning, being calm, weighed, and rowed towards *Elizabeth's Island*, it bearing W. N. W. At Four in the Afternoon anchor'd off the Northmost in eight Fathom Water, fine Sand, about half a Cable's Length from the Shore, put the Vessel in, and landed some People to see for Wood and Water: In the Evening the People came aboard, having been all over the Island in search of Wood and Water, but found none; here indeed we found Shaggs and Sea-Gulls in great Numbers, it being breeding Time; we got a vast Quantity of their Eggs, most of them having young ones in the Shell: However, we beat them up all together, with a little Flour, and made a very rich Pudding. *Elizabeth's Island* is a beautiful Spot of Ground to Appearance, with very good Pasture; but it is intirely barren of any Thing for the Support of Man. This Day *John Turner*, Marine, perished for want of Food.

Wednesday the 9th. At Four this Morning weighed, and steered E. N. E. for the *Narrows*, with the Wind at S. S. W. when a-breast of the *Sweepstakes Foreland*, steered S. S. E. on purpose to look for Water; after going along shore about six Leagues into a deep Bay, we saw a fine delightful Country: Here we saw the *Guianacoes* in great Numbers, 10 or 12 in a Drove; they are to be seen in such Drove all along the Shore for several Leagues.

The *Guianacoe* is as large as any *English* Deer, with a long Neck; his Head, Mouth, and Ears, resembling a Sheep; he has very long slender Legs, and is cloven-footed like a Deer, with a short bushy Tail, of a reddish Colour; his Back is covered with red Wool, pretty long; but down his Sides, and all the Belly Part, is white Wool: Those *Guianacoes*, tho' at a Distance, very much resembling the Female Deer, are probably the Sheep of this Country: They are exceeding nimble, of an exquisite quick Sight, very shy, and difficult to be shot. At Noon, finding neither Wood nor Water, wore to the Northward: At Three got a-breast of the *Foreland*, hauled in for *Fish Cove*, which lieth just round the Eastern Point; here we expected to land, and shoot some of those *Guianacoes*; but when a-breast of the *Cove*, the Wind blew so hard right out, that we were obliged to bear away for the first *Narrow*, it being impossible to get in. At Eight this Evening entered the first *Narrow*, meeting the Flood, which runs here very strong: At Twelve came to an Anchor in five Fathom, about a Mile off Shore: The Tide floweth on the Western Shore seven Hours, and ebbs five. This Day *Robert Vicars*, Marine, perish'd with Want.

Thursday the 10th. At Four this Morning weigh'd, and came to sail; at Six got out of the first *Narrow*,

hauled in for a deep Bay on the N. Shore to seek for Water: The Boat-swain swam ashore, and in half an Hour afterwards came down on the Beach, and brought us the News of finding fresh Water: It being rocky Ground, and ebbing Water, the Vessel struck; we were oblig'd, in this Exigence, to slip the Cable, Time not permitting us to haul up the Anchor; we stood off and on the Shore till half Flood; then went in, and took the Cable on Board: After landing some People with Casks to fill, hauled the Anchor up, and went about two Miles farther out.

[To be continued.]

His MAJESTY's most gracious
SPEECH to both Houses of
Parliament, on Thursday, De-
cember 1, 1743.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

SINCE your last Meeting, I have, pursuant to your Advice, and in Consequence of your Support, exerted my Endeavours for the Preservation of the House of *Austria*, and the Maintenance of the Balance and Liberties of *Europe*. It has pleased God to give Success to our Arms, in Conjunction with those of the Queen of *Hungary*, and as her Auxiliaries. The Dominions of that Princess have been entirely evacuated by her Enemies; and the powerful Armies, which had marched to their Assistance, have been obliged to retire out of the Empire. In this Conjunction, it is a great Satisfaction to me to acquaint you, that I have been joined by a Body of Troops of my good Friends and Allies the States General.

In further Prosecution of these Measures, the Definitive Treaty between me, the Queen of *Hungary*, and the King of *Sardinia*, has been happily concluded, which shall be laid

laid before you. The Advantages, which cannot fail to result from this Alliance, to the Common Cause, are apparent, and it will be particularly conducive to the Interests of my Kingdoms, by disappointing the ambitious Views of the Crown of Spain, A with which we are engag'd in so just and necessary a War. As I make no Doubt, but you will proceed upon these Foundations with Firmness and Constancy, we may reasonably hope to see the publick Tranquillity re-established, and a general and honourable Peace obtain'd. B These are my Views, to which my utmost Attention and Resolution shall not be wanting: But, in order to bring about these great Ends, Measures of Vigour are necessary; and to enable me to concert and carry on such Measures, I do, with a just Confidence, rely on your zealous, cheerful, and effectual Support.

The Marriage of my youngest Daughter with the Prince Royal of Denmark, cannot but give Satisfaction to all my good Subjects, D as it tends to cement and strengthen the Protestant Interest in Europe.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have ordered the Estimates to be laid before you, for the Service of the ensuing Year; and desire you to grant me such Supplies, as shall be requisite for the Honour and Security of the Nation, and adequate to the Exigencies of the Publick.

In doing this, let me particularly recommend it to you, to enable me to concert proper Measures, and to enter into, and make good such Alliances and Engagements with other Powers, as may be necessary for the Support of the Queen of Hungary, and restoring the Balance of Power.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have had such Experience of your Duty and Affection to me, and of your Zeal for the Good of your

Country, that it would be superfluous to add any Thing to press these important Considerations upon you. Union and Harmony amongst ourselves, and Vigour and Dispatch in your Proceedings, are indispensably necessary in such Conjunctions. Let nothing obstruct or divert your Steadiness and Application to the great Ends which I have laid before you; and be assured, that nothing can ever divert me from pursuing your true and lasting Interest.

The humble ADDRESS of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal; presented on Decem. 2, 1743.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to return your Majesty our humble Thanks for your most gracious Speech from the Throne.

The anxious Concern which filled the Breasts of all your faithful Subjects, upon the Dangers to which your sacred Person has been exposed, redoubles our Joy on your safe and happy Return into this Kingdom. Our first Thanks are due to Almighty God, for the Preservation of your invaluable Life; our next to your Majesty, to whose Magnanimity, and unwearied Labours for the Good of the Common Cause, we stand so highly indebted. On this Occasion, permit us to offer our sincere Congratulations to your Majesty on the Success of your Arms, in the Support of the House of Austria, and the Defence of the Liberties of Europe.

A strict Union between your Majesty, the Queen of Hungary, and the King of Sardinia, is so necessary in the present Posture of Affairs, that we take great Satisfaction in seeing it established; and we beg your

your Majesty to accept our Thanks for communicating to us the Conclusion of the Definitive Treaty for that Purpose. The just and necessary War in which your Majesty is engaged against *Spain*, is of so great Importance, that the Disappointment of the ambitious Designs of that Crown, cannot but be particularly advantageous to these Kingdoms.

We acknowledge, with the utmost Gratitude, your Majesty's Goodness, in declaring to your Parliament your wise and salutary Views to bring about a general and honourable Peace by vigorous Measures. In so glorious a Cause, animated by so great an Example, the Arms and the Hearts of *Great Britain* will always attend upon you; and we do, with a Resolution and Firmness becoming your House of Peers, assure your Majesty of our zealous and cheerful Concurrence and Support, in the necessary Means to this great and desirable End.

We beg Leave to congratulate your Majesty on the auspicious Marriage of her Royal Highness the Princess *Louisa* with the Prince Royal of *Denmark*; and on the Increase of your Royal Family by the Birth of a Prince. Every Event which adds Strength to your illustrious House, is an Addition of Security to your Kingdoms; since on the Stability of the Protestant Succession, the Continuance of our Religion, Laws and Liberties, does under God depend.

The gracious Manner in which your Majesty has recommended to us Union and Harmony at Home, is a fresh Instance of your paternal Tenderneſs towards your People. It shall be our constant Endeavour, in all our Proceedings, to promote and augment these good Dispositions, which are so peculiarly necessary in this Conjunction; and we beseech your Majesty, to accept the strongest Assurances of our inviolable Duty

and Fidelity to your Majesty; and that we will stedfastly pursue such Measures as may most effectually conduce to the Honour and Safety of your Majesty, the Security and Prosperity of our Country, and the Maintenance of the Balance and Liberties of *Europe*.

His MAJESTY's most gracious Answer.

My Lords,

I Return you my hearty Thanks for this dutiful and affectionate Address. The Assurances you give me of your vigorous Support will have the best Effect abroad: And you may depend on my making use of that Confidence which you repose in me, for the Honour and true Interest of my Crown and Kingdoms.

The humble ADDRESS of the House of Commons.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Great Britain* in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to return our humble Thanks for your Majesty's most gracious Speech from the Throne.

E We beg Leave to congratulate your Majesty on your safe and happy Return into this Kingdom; and with Hearts full of Gratitude we acknowledge the Goodness of Divine Providence to this Nation, in protecting your Majesty's sacred Person, amidst the imminent Dangers to which your invaluable Life has been exposed, in Defence of the Common Cause, and of the Liberties of *Europe*. Your Majesty's Regard and Attention to the Advice of your Parliament, in exerting your Endeavours for the Preservation of the House of *Austria*, require our warmest Acknowledgments; and it is with the highest Satisfaction we reflect on the

the Success of your Majesty's Arms in the Prosecution of this great and necessary work, with so much Glory to your Majesty, and Honour to this Nation.

As the Interests of this Kingdom, and those of the United Provinces are inseparable; nothing could be more welcome to your Majesty's faithful Commons, than your Majesty's having been joined by a Body of the Troops of the States General.

We beg Leave to declare our Satisfaction in your Majesty's having concluded a definitive Treaty between your Majesty, the Queen of Hungary, and the King of Sardinia; an Alliance, which must naturally contribute to the Advantage of the Common Cause, and to the disappointing and distressing the Crown of Spain, with which this Nation is engaged in so just and necessary a War.

It is with the sincerest Joy, that we congratulate your Majesty on the happy Marriage of the Princess Louisa with the Prince Royal of Denmark, which tends to unite and strengthen the Protestant Interest in Europe.

We likewise beg Leave to congratulate your Majesty on the Increase of your Royal Family, by the Birth of a Prince, as it is an additional Pledge and Security for the Continuance of the Protestant Succession in your Royal House.

Your faithful Commons beg Leave to assure your Majesty, that they will, with the greatest Zeal, Unanimity, and Dispatch, grant to your Majesty such effectual Supplies, as shall be found requisite for the Honour and Security of this Nation, and as may enable your Majesty to concert such Alliances, and pursue with Vigour such Measures, as may be necessary for the re-establishing the publick Tranquillity, and procuring a safe and honourable Peace.

His MAJESTY's most gracious Answer.

Gentlemen,

I Return you my Thanks for this dutiful and affectionate Address. The unanimous Support of my faithful Commons will add great Weight to my Endeavours for the publick Service, and be the surest Means of bringing the great Work, which, by your Advice, I am engaged in, to an honourable and happy Conclusion,

Universal Spectator, N^o 790.

Mr. Spec,

I Have enter'd myself a Devotee to the blind Goddess Fortune, in one of her Chapels near the Royal Exchange, and shall be in waiting every Day, at her Great Temple the upper End of King-Street, to hear my Destiny pronounc'd from her Oracle, by one of the officiating Priests. Now as I imagine you, by the heathen Learning you sometimes give us, to be very well acquainted with all the Deities of the Antients, I should be exceedingly oblig'd if you would inform me where she, to whom I profess myself a Volary, holds her private Recept, that I might wait upon her alone, and, by setting forth the melancholy Situation of my Affairs, prevail on her to be a little partial in my Favour. Be as expeditious as you can, dear Spec, lest she should unwittingly, in the Interim, stamp her Mark of Despair upon the last Stake of your humble Servant,

TIMOTHY EAGER.

Mr. Eager, I am afraid, has too far to travel on this Occasion, for him to get thither in Time: For, if we believe the Poets, the Seat of her Empire is one of those Islands formerly called from her the Fortunate, now the Canaries. Here, as Dr. Garth informs us,

On

On high, where no hoarse winds nor clouds
resort, [court:

The hood-wink'd goddess keeps her partial
Upon a wheel of * *amethyst* she sits;
Gives and resumes, and smiles and frowns by
fits.

In this still labyrinth around her lie [mistry:
Spells, philters, globes, and schemes of pal-
A sigil in this hand the gipsy bears;
In t'other, a prophetic sieve and shears.

DISPENS.

If this Direction be not sufficient,
I confess myself able to give no bet-
ter, unless it be to advise him to
Patience and *Fortitude*, let what will
happen. I would recommend the
same Doctrine to every *Adventurer*,
that *future Virtue* may repair all the
bad Effects of *past Folly*: For by no
better Name can I call that *Gust of*
Gaming, which so greedily swallows
every Bait that is thrown out.

No doubt, the present *Lottery*, as it
sinks nothing upon the general Sum,
is more equitable than any other
that we have lately seen: But even
in *this*, can it be reconcileable to
common Sense, that it is worth while
to pay down a large Premium to
Brokers, for the Liberty of playing
for *Ten Pounds*? This is the whole
State of the Case: And methinks it is
a great Pity that Government cannot
support itself without the Encourage-
ment of *Gaming*, or that People are
so forward to *game* the Nation into
new Debts. This is no Party Re-
flection, because it equally concerns
every *Briton*. Much better would
it be, for my *fair Readers*, especially,
to sit down with *Emma's* Resolution,
after she finds her *Henry* true, than
to suffer this mixt *Anxiety*, made
up of *Avarice* and *Uncertainty*.

Hence let the tides of plenty ebb and flow,
And fortune's various gale unheeded blow.
If at my feet the suppliant goddess stands,
And sheds her treasure with unweary'd hands;
Her present favour cautious I'll embrace,
And not unthankful use the proffer'd grace:
If she reclaims the temporary boon,
And tries her pinions, flutt'ring to be gone;
Secure of mind, I'll obviate her intent,
And unconcern'd return the goods she lent.
Nor happiness can I, nor misery feel,
From any turn of her fantastick wheel.

PRIOR.

* This Stone was reckon'd Fortunate.

Westminster Journal. N^o 105.

This Writer speaking of the pernicious
Effects of Flattery in private Life,
and much more in publick Life,
concludes thus:

A MONG all the celebrated Ac-
tions of *Alexander*, who did
indeed win several great and im-
portant Battles, methinks the Son
of *Philip* looks much diminished
from the modest and humane Youth
that came out of the Hands of
Aristotle, when I see him open to
all the Attacks of his Sycophants,
assuming divine Honours, and dis-
claiming an honourable and real De-
scend, for one that was superstitious
and fabulous. Yet this was owing
to the *Address* of those about him;
as doubtless were many of his he-
roical and mad Atchievements, after
he had once taken a full Revenge of
his Enemy. There are always in
Courts Men of this great and sublime
Address; and if those they flatter
there did but sufficiently consider,
they would be as much despised as
their Apes in lower Life, who are
every where to be found.

Now I am talking of great *Ad-
dress*, I cannot omit a Story that I
have met with in the Life of Mr.
E Waller, the famous Poet and Ora-
tor, who was a Member of Parlia-
ment so early as the Reign of K.
James I. That Gentleman, on the
Day of the Dissolution of the Par-
liament he had served in, went,
says the Historian, out of Curiosity
or Respect, to see the King at Din-
ner, with whom were Dr. *Andrews*,
Bishop of *Winchester*, and Dr. *Neal*,
Bishop of *Durham*, standing behind
his Majesty's Chair. The Monarch,
who possibly had been harass'd by
some obstinate Patriots during the
Session, ask'd the Bishops, My Lords,
cannot I take my Subjects Money when I
want it, without all this Formality in
Parliament? The Bishop of *Durham*,

a

true Courtier, readily answer'd, *God forbid, Sir, but you should: You are the Breath of our Nostrils.* Whereupon the King turned and said to the Bishop of Winchester, *Well, my Lord, what say you?* Sir, replied the Bishop, *I have no Skill in Parliamentary Cases.* The King replied, *No Putt-off, my Lord; answer me presently.*—Then, Sir, said honest Andrews, *I think it's lawful for you to take my Brother Neal's Money, for he offers it.* Mr. Waller reported, that the Company were pleased with this Answer, and the Wit of it seemed to affect the King.

I look upon the Bishop of *Durham's* Compliment to be one of the highest Instances of *Court Address* that is any where to be met with. It could no other Way have been so properly answered as in his Brother Prelate's Words, which might be a good Law against all Ministers, who advise to either arbitrary or exorbitant Levies on the People.

But *publick Addressing* did not come in Vogue till a good while after this; I think, not till the Government of *Richard Cromwell*. That timid Son of a daring Father, weak as he has been represented, had however Sense enough to see the Folly of those Forms, and would make himself merry with the *Lives and Fortunes of the good People of England* (as he called his Collection of *Addresses*) which he put up together in a great Chest.—Had *James II.* seen as far, when he was so generally *address'd* upon his dispensing Ordinance, he would hardly have push'd on the same violent Measures to his own Ruin.

It is the Hearts, and not the Words of a People, that make the Security of any Establishment. When the Men of *Totnes* offered the other sixteen *Shillings*, few can think they were more willing to give it than the rest of their well-affected Fellow-Subjects. Where there is *least Flattery*, there is usually *most Sincerity*: For which Reason nothing can be so desirable as to see a Monarch and his People talk *plain Language* to each other, allowing only for the Terms and Tokens of high Respect in the latter. This would naturally beget the greatest Confidence and Harmony, which could only be dissolved by what we should have little Reason to fear, an extraordinary Violence from without. When *Speeches* and *Actions* are always designed to tally, and seem to do so in Effect, it would be to little Purpose to attempt from abroad to embarrass our Councils, and Corruption would die away at home in the Cabinet.

Common Sense, Dec. 3. N° 355.

Perpetual Motion in Matter, Exercise and Temperance necessary to Health, and Virtue necessary to Happiness.

S I R,

THERE are Philosophers who say that Matter and Motion are inseparable;

that there is a continued Flux and Circulation thro' the whole Globe of Earth and Seas, that change and pass into different Forms and Appointments, as they were primarily ordain'd by the Omnipotent. The same Substance seems to us, to be fashioned to continue in such an Appearance to a certain and proscribed Period, and then to devolve again into the general elementary Mass, as if it were obliged, on its Dissolution, to repay what it borrow'd from it.

The human Nature is composed of Materials that require a perpetual Revolution, weak and fragil, that are ever decaying and demand a constant Renovation; a very short, almost a *momentary* Stagnation of the purple Fluid that rolls within us, immediately breaks the Form, tho' even then it stands not motionless, but is in its immediate Progression to new Life and Being. Animal and Vegetative Life, are likewise in perpetual Motion, and if we enquire into inanimate Substances, we shall find that they too, throughout all Nature, are in a continual Flow, tho' not immediately discernable by the naked Eye, and change their Forms in a longer Period of Time than the rest of the Creation.

When we behold the *Silk-Worm* in its first Change from the Egg to to a small muscular Existence, fattening every Moment on the unctuous Sweets of its beloved and only Food, and when matur'd by this, enclosing itself, as in its Tomb, in a silken Webb of its own spinning, all composed by, and from itself, where it lies for a little Time without any visible Signs of Sense or Motion; after which we behold it at once breaking out in a new and gorgeous Form, clad gloriously, and full of Life and Spirit, it appears a most beautiful Fly, but in a few Hours having laid its Eggs, and performed the Order of its Creation, it disappears again: Who can behold this without Astonishment, without admiring the surprising Works of the Omnipotent, and confessing the Decree of eternal Motion in Matter?

If we go higher up, *Astronomers* will inform us, and give probable Proofs, that there are infinite Numbers of created Beings far beyond our Horizon, and many of them open to the naked Eye; they have calculated their Dimensions, their Depths and Distances from our Orb, their unerring Paths and periodical Revolutions, and their several Interpositions which they call *Eclipses*; they hesitate not at all to call them *Worlds*, and they say, as an excellent Poet of our own, we may see

*Worlds behind worlds that deep in æther lie,
And suns that twinkle to the distant eye.*

We know very well, as to our human Constitutions, that Motion, which is encreas'd and promoted by Exercise, is better than any Receipt in the whole *Materia Medica*, for the Preservation of Health and Strength.

1743

4 N

Behold

Behold yon Man of great Wealth and Indolence, sunk in Inactivity, vapour'd all over, enervated with Luxury, tortur'd with Pain and fighting after Health: When he sees the ruddy Vigour of the laborious Hind, the Elasticity of his Nerves, the Pliancy and Strength of his Limbs, and the Goodness of his Digestion, free from Care, void of Pain and Thought, and whistling to his Team in the Furrow, may not such a wealthy, miserable Wretch be allow'd to envy the Felicity of this healthy Clown? May he not, with seeming Justice, complain of the Inequality of Fortune in bestowing Blessings with so partial a Hand?

Reflections of this Kind may not prove an improper Lesson to an idle and indolent Race, who ruin themselves and their Posterity by an intemperate Use of Plenty; for these Evils are generally brought upon them by, what they call, the Blessings of an easy Fortune.

But what can we say to those People who purchase a Sort of sickly Ease at the Expence of solid Virtue, who fine for Diseases, and imagine themselves to be the greatest among Men, while they are the lowest among Slaves?

What could surprise one more, (if the Sight were not very common) than to see Creatures who know, who are well assured the great Change must come, and that too in the short Circulation of a few Years, thus foolishly anxious, and in a perpetual Pursuit of Pain and Dishonour; if they conceive that Happiness consists in Power and Wealth, they reason wrong; if they would be pleased to imagine that it resided in Health and Virtue, they would reason right.

PHILANTHROPOS.

Craftsman, Dec. 3. N^o 910.

How we are indebted to the Walloons and French Refugees, for the Improvement of our Trade and Manufactures,

S I R,

IN your Paper of the 12th Instant, your Correspondent, ironically, contending to prove our Affection for Foreigners and foreign Fashions, says, that we so kindly receive the Riff-raff of every Nation, among whom he, expressly, and only, reckons the Huguenots and Palatines, that they are prefer'd to the upper Places in the Families of our Nobility, and that we feed them with Bread, tho' we starve our Poor. These, Sir, are grievous Accusations, and well worth our examining: And the better to clear up this Matter, let us cast an Eye upon the Commerce of this Nation, and see whether this Riff-raff has hurt or benefited it.

Before Edward III's Time the Wool of this Kingdom was exported to Flanders, and then imported back here ready manufactur'd.

K. Edward perceiving the infinite Loss such a Trade was to England, engaged great Numbers of Walloons (some of the Riff-raff of Flanders) to come over, and settle here; and, in order to keep them, gave them many Privileges, Immunities, &c. which had so good, and so sudden an Effect, that the Balance of our Trade was immensely in our Favour. Notwithstanding this truly royal and paternal Care of our great Edward, the Advantage did not last very long after him. Thro' the Distractions that happened here, we exported very little of our manufactur'd Wool, for want of Encouragement, and a sufficient Number of Hands, till our glorious Queen Elizabeth, ever a nursing Mother of her People, receiv'd, with open Arms, the poor, distressed Walloons, persecuted for Conscience Sake. To these poor People she gave great Encouragement, and allowed them Churches, or Chapels, in several Parts of England, wisely dispersing them throughout the Kingdom, that they might the farther spread their Trade. These intermarrying with our own People, so diffused their Craft, that, from that Time, the Woollen Manufacture flourished greatly; God amply rewarding the Hospitality of the English Nation with the most beneficial Branch of Commerce in the World, brought us by those poor Refugees; the Effects of which every Individual feels the Benefit of.

In the Reign of Charles II. and that of his Brother, the Balance of Trade ran very high in Favour of the French, our real and most dangerous Rivals in Commerce, and our natural Enemies. But the Protestant Subjects of France, (nick-named Huguenots by Papists and the Enemies to the Reformation) being as barbarously persecuted by Lewis XIV. as the Walloons had been by the bloody Duke of Awa; and the famous Edict of Nantes, (sworn to be religiously observed by three Kings, Henry IV. Lewis XIII. and Lewis XIV.) being repeal'd, they were forced to leave their native Country, and seek somewhere for Shelter and Protection. England, like another Canaan, ever the Favourite of the Great Ruler of all Things, was the Place to which the greatest Numbers resorted. Here they were received with open Arms, and such a Sum of Money collected, by Brief, for them, that none did ever come up to it. It is, indeed, said, that this Brief, and kind Reception, was a Piece of Policy of K. James, in order to draw the greater Number over, that they might be caught here, as in a Trap, to be re-exported to France. But God baffled this Design. They remain'd safe; and so far was the Nation, in general, at that Time, when their Distresses were known to all the World, from treating these Refugees with opprobrious Names and ill Usage, that they were carress'd by even the lowest of our People.

People. Several *English* Gentlemen, of the greatest Consideration, travelling, at that Time, over *France*, were Witnesses to their Sufferings, and invited many to go to *England*, and settle there. Let us, now, see who these were, for the most Part; whether they were, indeed, the *Riff-raff* of the Nation. No. Some of the chief Nobility, even of the * *Royal Blood*, fled here. The greatest Number, by far, were the best Artificers and Manufacturers in *France*; for the Protestants there being, by the Religion they profess'd, debarr'd from all Preferments in Church and State, and very few admitted † in the Army; and then, latterly, being totally excluded, and forbid the Practice of the *Law*, *Physick*, *teaching School*, &c. they were, the better Sort, obliged to turn their Views to Commerce, and the lower, to all Sorts of Trades and Handy-Crafts. These they brought over with them, and began to establish the *Silk Manufactory*, (supported by the late Messrs. *Seignoret*, *Lauze*, *Theodore Janssen*, &c. eminent *French* Merchants) which is now so flourishing, that we cope with, nay even exceed, all that is wrought in *France*. Have not the *French* Refugees established the Manufactory of all Sorts of *Stuffs*, mix'd with *Silk*, *Velvets*, *Plushes*, *Rattons*, *Gamblets*, &c? They have, likewise, brought in the Manufactory of *Paper*, which is, now, as good as that of the *French* or *Dutch*, and exceeds both in Colour; that of *Hats*, which, before 1688, we imported in vast Quantities from *France*. This last Manufactory is now increased so much, and to so great a Perfection, that the *French* Gentry, who have a Mind to have a fine Hat, must have it from *England*, tho' at the Risk of being confiscated. Nay, I have known, at the famous *French Manufactory* at *Wandsworth*, Hats bespoke and made for the Cardinals at *Rome*. To what Magnitude is the *Linen Manufactory* in *Ireland* raised! What vast Quantities made, and exported both to *England* and a great Part of *Europe*! inasmuch, that we are, in great Measure, Masters of the three most beneficial Branches in Trade, the *Woolen*, the *Silk*, and the *Linen*! almost equally great, and all three brought in by *Flemish* *Gutux*, and *French* *Huguenots*. The Benefit accruing to *Ireland*, from this Manufactory, is so great, that the House of Commons in that Kingdom thought fit to order the Thanks of the House to be given to Mr. *Cromelin*, a *French* Refugee, naturalized there, and actually sitting in the House, and likewise to make him a Present of 10,000*l.* as a publick Acknowledgment, for the great Service he had done

the Kingdom, in bringing and establishing that Manufactory there. Colour was wanting, but, by the Industry of *Dutch* *Bleachers*, they have, at last, surmounted that Article. The same Manufactory, brought by the same Means, thrives likewise in *North Britain*, and is not at all short of that of the neighbouring Island; and I am not out of Hopes, that we shall soon be supply'd from *Glasgow*, and other Places in that Part of our Nation, with as good and as fine *Cambricks*, as what we import in such vast Quantities from *Dunkirk*.

The next Article I am to consider, is that other Kind of *Riff-raff*, the poor, distress'd *Palatines*, *Saltzburghers*, &c. who, in the last Year of our late glorious *Q. Anne's* Whig-Ministry, were invited to take Shelter here, from the cruel Persecution of that bloody Sect, the *Romish* Church. Were it only upon this Account, they should be treated with Humanity. How well they were received by the then new Ministry, is not yet forgot; and had they not been sincere in their Profession, they would have chosen sooner to perish in their own Country, among their Relations, than among a strange People, who, after they had invited them over, left them, *sub Dio*, to starve with Hunger and Cold, &c. before they were transported to *Carolina*. As these poor People are laborious and industrious, we find of how great a Value they are in our Plantations, far from being a Charge; and I wish we could well stock, not only *Carolina*, but several of our waste Lands, both in *South* and *North Britain*, with such useful Members of the Community, rather than seed, with our ill-judged Charities, thousands of loose, idle Fellows and Wenches, well able to work, our own real *Riff-raff*, who swarm in most Parts of this Kingdom, but chiefly our Metropolis, from whence many go to the Gallows, and very many are transported.

Had your Correspondent reflected upon the rascally Crew of *Italians*, who are here in great Numbers, the *Farinelli's*, the *Senesino's*, *Monticelli's*, and other *Caponi*, &c. the *Cuzzoni's*, *Strada's*, and other *Str—*ts of that Nation, to whom we have been shamefully and extravagantly prodigal, who, it is true, are here no more, (Thanks more to our Poverty than our Virtue) but have left behind them their Vices, as Legacies; the Swarms of *French* beggarly *Papists*, who, indeed, have found Entrance into the Families of our Nobility, and Gentry, and lord it there over the *English* *Drudges*; had he, I say, confined himself to this true *Riff-raff*, I would

* The Royal Family was originally Protestant, but Henry IV. the first of this Branch, turn'd Papist. † Tho' their best Generals were Protestants, as Viscount Turenne, the Duke of Schomberg, &c. who came over with K. William III. in 1688. The first of these two wars, afterwards, obliged to turn Papist.

have join'd Issue with him. Had he, likewise, exclaim'd against the starv'd Foreigners, who flock hither, in Multitudes, from certain Parts of Germany, with no other View than exchanging their Turnips with our Manchetts, and Sir-loins of Beef; getting Pensions, or Places, without any Merit, I would not have troubled him, nor you, with any Reply. As they are a worthless Tribe, I am for packing them away; the former to Cape Breton, or Newfoundland, to cool their Lust in that icy Climate; and the latter to their Bomperville Country.

Basinghall street, CIVICUS LONDINENSIS.
Nov. 24, 1743.

Universal Spectator, Dec. 3. N^o 791.

Abuses in relation to the BEAU MONDE, with Proposals for their Redress.

Mr. Spectator,

I Am no Politician, and therefore have nothing to say about *Dettingen*, or the *Hanoverians*: The City Address, whether it contained too much, too little, or just enough, is nothing to me: And yet I am not wholly unconcerned about the State of the Nation. The gay Part of the Nation, the *Beau Monde*, is what I mean. A great Number of Abuses, that deserve a legislative Redress, are crept into this Community, of which I shall now enumerate a few.

Advertising after a *Bedfellow*, as we have seen it practis'd by both Sexes, unless the Town has been grossly impos'd upon, is one of these Abuses. I am scandaliz'd whenever I see this Infringement of all good Manners, this Contempt of that Respect which I have hitherto thought due from the Sexes to each other. It is no more nor less than setting themselves up to Sale, to be carry'd off by the first Person who bids to the Price? If there was indeed a Scarcity on one Side; if the Men had been lost in War; or if there had been a Mortality among the Women, there might have been some Excuse for this Practice. But as Matters are at present, when, by what appears, every *John* may have his *Joan*, if he will but ask the Question, I cannot but look on this Innovation as very unnecessary in the Men, and very indecent in the Women.

Yet, lest it should so happen that any of the former, thro' dint of mere native Modesty, otherwise called *Sheepishness*, should not be able to open his Mind; or any of the latter, by great ill Luck, should live till Thirty without having it in her Power to give a Denial; I would humbly propose, for the Benefit of such, that there be erected, by Authority of Parliament, a *Publick Register Office* for single Persons, into which none should be admitted who did not previously make Oath, that they were free from all En-

gagement. In this Office such Persons should enter their *Ages*, *Statures*, *Features*, *Fortunes*, or whatever the *Register Keeper* should be empowered to ask, under the same solemn Penalty of an Oath; the Men in one Book, and the Women in another; which should never be opened but to the contrary Sex. After such a *Register* was established, if any Man or Woman took upon them to advertise in a publick News-Paper, they should be suspected of Imposture in some Article or other; either that they were not so rich, so handsome, so young, as they pretended, or that there was some other Defect or Obstacle, that prevented their coming to the *fair Market*.

My second Complaint is chiefly level'd against the *Fair*. It is against an Affectation that prevails among some of them, on certain Occasions, to dress so much like Men, that there may be great Danger of their being taken for such, and of many a pretty Fellow being taken for a Lady, especially if the Custom should grow more general. Now, as I can hardly think there are many Women, however they may be pleas'd with mimicking another Manner, that would in reality be willing to pass for what they are not, I hope the Hazard they run will sufficiently convince them, without any new Interposition of the Legislature.

When *Jack Dapper* and his Sister *Lucy* ride out together, there is no Difference to be seen betwixt them, but in the *Petticoat* and *Breeches*: And I am very apprehensive, if a Stop be not put to this *assimilating Taste*, that these two Garments may in Time come to a *Compromise*. If this should ever happen, what should we do when there was a *Feminine Voice* in the Man, and a *Masculine* in the Woman: And the Voices are so much alike in the two I have mention'd, that when *Jack* calls in the next Room, nothing is more common than for the Servants to answer, *Madam*!

There is another Complaint, that has been frequently repeated, not in private only, but in publick, tho' never, that I can remember, upon the Motive I am now going to mention: I mean the Want of Lights in the Streets of *Westminster*. The Arguments of Pickpockets, Assassins, Danger of falling on the bad Pavement, the Ungentility of this Darkness at the Court End of the Town, when the City of *London* is all illuminated, and the bad Impression this Sight must make upon Strangers; all these, and more, have been urged in other Papers from Time to Time: But no Body has hinted at the Inconveniency young Gentlemen lie under, especially in the *Strand*, in picking up a *Lady of Pleasure*, without being able to distinguish her Face. I have read somewhere as an old Proverb, that neither Gold, Thread nor Women, should be chosen by Candle-light: And if not by Candle-light, much less by no Light at all.

Having

Having remonstrated against one Inconvenience to the Men, it is but just I should do the same for the Women. When our Forefathers first laid out the *Foot-Ways* along the Streets, they did not see that it would be necessary, in the present Age, for one Lady to require more Room to walk in, than at that Time sufficed for three; if they had, without question, they would have taken Care their *Hoops* should not have been so incommoded between the *Walls* and the *Posts*. I would not presume to offer at the Reduction of these wide spreading *Ornaments*, which all the World must allow to be necessary while they are fashionable: What other Method then can be taken than that which I would propose, the setting out of the *Posts*, in order to remedy this Inconvenience to all the *Pedestrian Fair*?

And as to those who travel in *Vehicles*, the Narrowness of those *Conveniencies* is not less obvious and insupportable, than that of the *Foot Pavement*. Every one knows, that if two Ladies happen together in a Chariot, they must turn their *Petticoats* out of Window, in order to sit *within themselves*; and that this Posture is neither very easy nor very decent, will be, I believe, in general allowed. Nay a Gentleman and Lady cannot sit together, and give House-room to this spacious Circle, without some little Punishment to the Legs of the former. But how many there are that suffer by this Means in the Street, especially of your *Spindle-Shanks* and *broken Shins*, it is impossible to think of without Concern, and without wishing there were Room made for two People to pass each other.

Now I am got into a Vein of Scheming, I must propose one Improvement more, which I think absolutely necessary in the present polite Age: It is, that the *Ladies*, as well as the *Gentlemen*, should have *Publick Houses* of Meeting, at all Hours, under the Denomination of *Female Coffee Houses*. In these Places I would have Cards allow'd of (in the *Publick Room* only;) but no Person should play for above a certain Sum, without submitting to be afterwards call'd a *Gamester*, by way of Reproach. I would likewise have a *Paper* printed on purpose for their Use, to which might be reviv'd the old and honourable Title of *Totler*. It should contain all the private Intelligence that makes the greatest Part of most *Conversations*, and be under the Direction of a Committee at the chief House of Rendezvous. The Minutes of every *Female Coffee-House* should be transmitted hither in the Evening, and such Articles as were approv'd of sent from hence to the *Printer's*, in order to come out the next Morning. No Gentleman should be admitted into these Assemblies, but such as could prove themselves, by the Testimony of at least five Ladies, to have been all their Lives *arrant Dangers*, and utterly unfit for *Male Conversation*.

I expect, Sir, you would publish this Letter, whether you like it yourself or no; because, whatever you are, there may be some as odd Fellows as

JACK SCHEMER,

Westminster Journal, Dec. 10. N^o 107.

A To the GRAND INQUEST, sole Judges of his Case, and sole Conservators of his Birth-right and Privileges,

The humble Petition of GUINEA DYE, a Native of this Realm, and many Years an Inhabitant of his Majesty's Mint-Office in the Tower,

Sheweth,

THAT your Petitioner, during the six successive Reigns in which his Family has been encreasing, has providentially been the Parent of a very numerous Offspring, who are all known to the Publick by the Names of the *Charles's*, the *James's*, the *Williams*, the *Marys*, the *Annes*, and the *Georges*: Under each of which Appellations he is not now able to count his own Issue.

That every Individual of the said Children has always been esteemed a profitable Subject to the Crown, and a worthy and friendly Member of the Community; being not only able to keep Him or Herself, but contributing daily to feed and cloath those with whom they associate, who are therefore, generally, very proud and ostentatious of the Acquaintance:

That tho' the said Children, out of their great Humility, never assumed to themselves any other Stile than that of *Servant*, and have many of them been frequently the Property of one Person; yet it is also well known, that one of them, more frequently, has been in Effect a very good Man's Master.

E That in Consideration of the said Premises, and in order to preserve Persons of such Eminence and Utility, a Law has been made to prevent their going beyond the Seas, and to restrain, under the most severe Penalties, all and every Person from any Way contributing either to their Mission or Conveyance into foreign Nations.

F That this Provision notwithstanding, many evil-minded Persons, taking Advantage of their peaceful Disposition, have from Time to Time plotted and contrived to kidnap Numbers of them away, to the great Diminution of the Species, and Damage of all his Majesty's other Subjects: And what makes the Case of your Petitioner's Offspring in this Particular the more grievous, is, that the Time is hardly known when any one of them, thus clandestinely and illegally transported, did return to his native Country.

That an immoderate Affection to this British Progeny has particularly appeared in a certain

certain northern Province, where such Beauties, till of late Years, had never been seen; and that the Turks are not more fond of the Children of Circassians and Georgians, than the H———s of mine: For which Reason some eminent Persons make it their chief Study to run them thither, where indeed they are always kindly received.—But,

That the Rareness of their Company in England thence ensuing, especially to some Persons, is so remarkable, that the said Persons, whenever they meet one of my Sons or Daughters, salute them by no other Name than that of *Stranger*.

That it is not however doubted at the present, but that some Millions of them may be as yet remaining, who keep together in large Societies, under Lock and Key, and seldom walk abroad, except singly, or in small Parties very privately: A Species of Phantoms, surnamed *Bills*, having usurped the chief Offices of my Children, and introduced an imaginary Kind of Worth, which they call *Paper Credit*.

That my Offspring being thus unemployed, it is greatly apprehended that a general Conspiracy is forming against them, in Defiance of the Law beforementioned, to treat them as *useless*, and banish them to Places where they may be of more Service: Which your Petitioner conceives would not only be *unjust*, but upon the Whole *imprudent*, the Credit of *Paper* subsisting on the supposed Existence and Presence of my said Children.

And to shew that these Apprehensions are not vain and groundless, your Petitioner begs Leave to observe, that within two Years past, another Generation, known by the Name of the *Johns*, the *Double Johns*, and the *Moidores*, all of foreign Extraction, did join with your said Petitioner's Children in promoting the Conveniences of Life throughout this Kingdom: But that the said Foreigners, except a very few, are all now exported, tho' not to their own Country, under Pretence of other Conveniences, which have not been satisfactorily explained.

That as these Foreigners, tho' not invested with equal Privileges as the Issue of your Petitioner, were yet exceeding helpful to them on large Occasions, being indeed a more bulky and weighty Species than themselves; your Petitioner fears that the same Connivance, or ill Judgment, which suffered the Privation of this Assistance, may suffer the same Violence to be put upon Natives, who will then have only the Honour of being last sent into Exile.

All these Matters consider'd, your Petitioner humbly hopes he shall find Protection for himself and his Family: That your Honours will more effectually provide for their Security, in their native Country, and for the exemplary Punishment of all who shall contra-

vene the known Laws in this Case provided: That Enquiry be made after past Offenders, as well as Provision against future Offences; and that Encouragement be again given to the Importation of *Johns*, *Double Johns*, and *Moidores*; that the Business of his Majesty's Subjects may be the more freely expedited, and the Dignity of your Petitioner's Offspring may the more eminently appear.

And your Petitioner, as in Duty bound, shall ever propagate.

Universal Spectator, Dec. 10. N^o 792.

Wonderful Discoveries by the Microscope.

Without this just gradation could there be Subjected these to those, or all to thee?

Essay on Man.

I Have not been for a great while more pleased with any Reading, than with that of a Treatise of the curious and ingenious Mr. Baker, call'd *The Microscope made easy*. Those who look into that Piece will soon find, that the Use of this Instrument is not merely a barren Amusement: It displays a Kind of new Nature, which never appear'd, so much as to the Imagination, before the Beginning of the last Century.

Who could have thought, before this Discovery of the Use of Glasses, that there existed Animals, perfect in all their Parts, of which one Million did not equal in Magnitude a Grain of Sand? That the Scum on Water was only a World of Insects? That the green Mould on decaying Fruits, which, to the naked Eye, presents no regular Figure, was in reality a Forest, a Miniature Vegetation, where not only an infinite Variety of Trees, but their Blossoms and ripe Productions, are seen to take Place successively as in larger, but with a Duration proportion'd to their Size? And yet these Wonders, with an infinite Number more, are now as certain Truths, as that there is any such Thing as Animal or Vegetable Life discernable by the naked Eye. They are as much the Objects of Sense as larger Existences, and appear uniform and invariable to different Observers.

That a minute Body, by the Help only of a small Bit of Glass, of a spherical Figure, should be magnified in Diameter 400 Times, in Superficies 160,000 Times, and in the Cube 64,000,000 of Times, is most amazing; and yet we have Tables calculated of Objects magnified to twice this Diameter, which makes the cubical Contents eight Times more, or no less than 512,000,000 of Times greater than the Reality. Nay, and we know too by what Laws all this is effected, and by the Focus of the Glass can calculate its manifesting Power.

But what more than any Thing else, I think,

think, deserves our Attention, among the Discoveries of the *Microscope*, is the Knowledge of our own Frames, and the State of our Blood. The very Globules that compose this animating Fluid are now discernable, tho' 25,000 of them are computed but to equal a Grain of Sand. Nor is this all: Each of these Globules is seen to be compounded of six smaller; and each of these again of six still more minute: So that in this 25,000th Part of the Magnitude of a Grain of Sand, we distinguish 36 Particles, and have no Reason to think but that these are still farther divisible, perhaps more Degrees beyond, than within the Reach of the very best Microscope.

The great *Boerhaave* says, that Health consists in an equal Motion of the Fluids, and an equal Resistance of the Solids. Now the Fluids move equally, when their Force is no greater in one Part than in another; and the Resistance of the Solids is equal, when they compress the Fluids every where so equally, that no Sense of Pain arises.—If the Degrees of this Motion and Resistance can therefore be perceiv'd, what Improvements may we not expect from it in the Art of Medicine?

"I believe it to be allow'd, says Mr. *Baker*, that where one Person dies from a Disorder in the containing Vessels, twenty miscarry by some unnatural Alteration in the Fluids that pass thro' them; and therefore if we can find what their natural State is, the Means whereby it may be preserv'd in such a State, by what Accidents it may be prejudiced, and how it may be restor'd, our Pains will be well employ'd." And he gives Instances of several Cures, suddenly and surprisingly wrought, by only injecting a very small Quantity of a proper Medicine into the Veins.

Such are the Discoveries already made by the Microscope in Animate Life, as to make it probable, that the smallest Insect perceptible to the naked Eye is but a Kind of Medium in Nature, and that there are perfect Animals as many Degrees less than a Mite, as a Mite is less than an Elephant. How wonderful the Thought! how worthy the Pursuit of it of all our Curiosity and Industry!

Religion herself will find one of her greatest Supports, in thus contemplating the Works of the Almighty. Our Author, in this View, spends a Chapter to examine some of the finest and most exquisite Performances of human Art, and compare them with the Productions of Nature. Such a Comparison, he justly observes, must tend towards humbling the Pride and Self-Conceit of Man, by giving him a more reasonable and modest Opinion of himself; and at the same Time may, in some Degree, conduce towards improving his imperfect Conceptions of the Divine Nature.

Upon examining the Edge of a very keen Razor by the Microscope, it appeared as broad as the Back of a pretty thick Knife; rough, uneven, full of Notches and Furrows; and so far from any Thing like Sharpness, that an Instrument as blunt as this seem'd to be, would not serve even to cleave Wood.—An

extraordinary small Needle being also examined, the Point thereof appeared above a Quarter of an Inch in Breadth; not round or flat, but irregular, and unequal; and the Surface, tho' extremely smooth and bright to the naked Eye, seem'd full of Ruggedness, Holes and Scratches: In short, it resembled an Iron Bar out of a Smith's Forge.—But the Sting of a Bee, view'd thro' the same Instrument, shew'd every where a Polish most amazingly beautiful, without the least Flaw, Blemish, or Inequality; and ended in a Point too fine to be discern'd: Yet this was only the Case or Sheath to Instruments much more exquisite contain'd within.

A small Piece of exceeding fine Lawn appear'd, from the large Distances and Holes between its Threads, somewhat like a Hurdle or Lattice, and the Threads themselves seem'd coarser than the Yarn wherewith Ropes are made for Anchors.—Some *Brussels* Lace worth 5*l.* a Yard, look'd as if it were made of a rough, uneven Hair Line, entwisted, fastened, or clotted together, in a very awkward and unartful Manner.—But a Silk Worm's Web, being examin'd, appear'd perfectly smooth and shining, every where equal, and as much finer than any Thread the best Spinster in the World can make, as the smallest Twine is finer than the thickest Cable. A Pod of this Silk wound off, contain'd 930 Yards; and as the Threads were all along double, this made the full Length 1860 Yards; And yet, when weigh'd with the utmost Exactness, the Whole was not heavier than two Grains and a half. But even this, when compar'd with the Web of a Spider, is nothing.

The smallest Point we can make with a Pen, appears, when view'd by the Microscope, a vast irregular Spot, rough, jagged, uneven about the Edge, and far from being round. The finest Writing of the most eminent Masters, as the *Lord's Prayer* in the Compass of a Silver Penny, seems, when examined, as shapeless and barbarous, as if written in *Runic* Characters.—But the little Specks on the Wings and Bodies of Moths, Beetles, or Flies, are found, when magnified, to be most accurately circular; and all the Lines about them appear regularly and finely drawn, with the utmost Exactness.

Mechanical Works of the greatest Artists, such as a Chain of 300 Links, an Inch only in Length, and drawn be a Flea; a Chaise with four Wheels, and all the proper Apparatus, turning readily with a Man in it, and drawn

drawn also by a Flea, the whole weighing but a single Grain; a Cup made of a Pepper-Corn, that contained 1200 other Cups, all turned in Ivory; a *Quadrille* Table, with a Drawer in it, an Eating Table, a Sideboard, a Looking Glass, twelve Chairs, two Dozen of Plates, six Dishes, a Dozen Knives and as many Forks, twelve Spoons, two Salts, a Frame and Castors, together with a Gentleman, Lady, and Footman, all contained in a Cherry-Stone, and not filling more than half of it; tho' these are all most curious and surprising Works, let us examine them with a good Microscope, and we shall immediately be convinced, that the utmost Power of Art is only a Concealment of Deformity, an Imposition upon our Want of Sight, and that our Admiration of it arises from our Ignorance of what it really is.

This valuable Discoverer of Truth will shew the most boasted Performances to be as ill shapen, rugged, and uneven, as if they were hewn with an Axe, or struck out with a Mallet and Chissel. Our finest miniature Paintings appear before this Instrument as mere Daubings, plaistered on with a Trowel, and void of all Beauty. Our most shining Varnishes, our smoothest Polishes, will be mere Roughness, full of Gaps and Flaws. Thus sink the Works of Art, when we become enabled to see them as they truly are thro' the *Microscope*.

But, on the contrary, the plainer we distinguish, the more we can discover of the Works of Nature, even in the least and meanest of her Productions, the more sensible we must be made of the Wisdom, Power, and Greatness of their Author. Let us apply the Microscope where we will, nothing is to be found but Beauty and Perfection. View we the numberless Species of Insects that swim, creep, or fly around us, what Proportion, Exactness, Uniformity and Symmetry, shall we perceive in all their Organs! What a Profusion of Colouring! Azure, Green, and Vermilions; Gold, Silver, Pearls, Rubies, and Diamonds; Fringe and Embroidery, on their Bodies, Wings, Heads, and every other Part! How rich the Glow! how high the Finishing! how inimitable the Polishing, we every where behold!

Search we yet farther, and examine the Animalcules, many of which it would be impossible for any human Eye unassisted to discern; those breathing Atoms, so small, they are almost all Workmanship; in them too we shall discover the same Organs of Body, Multiplicity of Parts, Variety of Motions, Diversity of Figures, and particular Ways of Living, as in the larger Animals. How amazingly curious must the internal Structure of these Creatures be! the Heart, the Stomach, the Entrails, the Brain! How minute and fine the Bones, Joints, Muscles,

and Tendons! How exquisitely delicate, beyond all Conception, the Arteries, Veins, and Sinews! What Multitudes of Vessels and Circulations must be contain'd within this narrow Compass! And yet, all have sufficient Room to perform their different Offices, and neither impede nor interfere with one another.

A The same Order, Regularity, and Beauty, will appear likewise among Vegetables, if brought to Examination: Every Stalk, Bud, Flower, or Seed, displays a Figure, a Proportion, a Harmony beyond the Reach of Art. There's not a Weed, not a Moss, whose every Leaf does not shew a Multiplicity of Pores and Vessels, dispos'd most curiously for the Conveyance of Juices to support and nourish it, and which is not adorn'd with innumerable Graces to embellish it. In a Word, while the most perfect Works of Art betray a Meanness, Poverty, or Inability in the Workman, the Works of Nature are all finish'd to the highest Pitch, and shew the abundant Riches, Munificence, and Skill of their Maker.

From the Craftsman, Dec 17.

Mr. D'Anvers,

AS the Battle of *Dettingen* is, by some of my warm Neighbours, compar'd to that of *Agincourt*, in the Reign of our King *Henry V.* permit me to examine on what Grounds this Comparison is made; in what they differ, or in what they are alike. They differ in this: The *French* at *Agincourt* were six Times the Number of the *English*; and if our Accounts of *Dettingen* are true, we were superior to the *French* that engag'd us. After the former Battle, the *English* kept the Field; after the latter (supposing the Accounts, as I said, we have, true) we went off with such Precipitation, that we left our Wounded to the Generosity of the Enemy. In 1415 the *English*, after the Victory, continued their Route; in 1743 they thought proper to measure back their Steps. But, then, in the following Particulars they are pretty much alike. *Henry's* Council were guilty of great Imprudence in undertaking to march from *Harfleur* to *Calais*, as it expos'd the Army to Wants and Difficulties, and to a Necessity of conquering or dying; and 'tis said our Generals wanted Foresight in having no Magazines for our Army, which was expos'd to the Hazard of being hemm'd in by the Enemy, and starved; or to fight with Numbers greatly superior. In both these Battles, the respective Kings gave many Proofs of personal Courage, and neither Army attempted any Thing after the Victory. *Henry* was inactive a considerable Time after his first Incurſion. Notwithstanding his having won so glorious a Battle, his Spirits were not so much raised, as to prevent his watching

watching for the Advantages the Diffensions of *France* might give him to make a second Invasion *a propos*; and I am of Opinion that our Victory at *Dettingen*, which some term an Escape, ought not to encourage us too hastily to enter the *French* Dominions; or, could we do it, flatter ourselves with a Conquest of, even, any one Province, much less of the entire Kingdom; which, supposing it possible, would be the Ruin of *England*, as was apprehended and declared by the Parliament in *Henry Vth's* Time.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

Old England, Dec. 24. N^o 47.

THIS Writer facetiously expresses his great Concern at a Report, that the Ladies, at a late great Solemnity, had, divers of them, display'd in their Cloaths, Ribbons, Fans, &c. the foreign *Westphalian Yellow*, in Contempt of the true *British Red*. But enquiring of the most eminent Mercers, and those eminent Female Artists, Mrs. *Marsh* and the *Pecks*, he, to his great Satisfaction, found, the Report to be false. However, he thought proper to suggest some Arguments, to confirm the Ladies in the generous Sentiments of asserting the Honour and Independency of their Country.

It were endless (*says he*) to enumerate the Instances of the Influence the Fair Sex has over ours, and how often Beauty has been the only Motive, as well as the only wish'd for Reward of the most heroick Actions. Not to mention the wonderful Achievements of the renowned *Don Quixot* in Honour of *Dulcinea*, which I take to be fabulous; what incredible Feats do we not read of in the most authentick Romances and Novels, perform'd under the Auspices of some particular Colour, selected by, and sacred to the absent Fair? A Knot of Ribbons, worn upon the Arm of the Hero, has often communicated more than human Strength to that Arm, and render'd the Wearer invincible. But I cannot find in all the Records of Chivalry, any one Instance of our Sex's giving, and the Fair ones receiving the Colour.

The Colour call'd *Isabella*, owes not only its Reception but its Existence to a Lady, by this Accident. When *Offend* was besieged by the *Spaniards*, under the Command of the famous *Spinola*, the *Infanta Isabella* of *Spain*, animated with a most heroick Zeal for her native Country, made a solemn Vow, not to change her Linen till the Town should be taken. The Besieg'd either not hearing of this Vow, or too rebellious to regard it, held out much longer than her Royal Highness's Linen held clean: However, she persever'd, till Time, which sullies every Thing, and possibly some Sweat (if Princesses sweat) which is apt to affect Linen, brought her

Royal Highness's to a Colour which wanted a Name. In a Person of that Rank it could not be dirty; it was therefore call'd *Isabella*; it became the fashionable, loyal Colour; was worn with Honour by all, and with great Conveniency by many: And shall the victorious *British Red*, which derives its Honour from a so much nobler Source, the *Cbeeks* of my Countrywomen, and the *Fields* of our slaughter'd Enemies, yield to the foreign, gawdy *Yellow*, equally unknown to Beauty or Victory? Or shall the *British Fair*, by a disgraceful Inversion of the most fundamental Rules of all Chivalry, receive the Colour instead of giving it, and that too from *Recreant Knights*? It cannot be; they are too generous to entertain such Thoughts; or, were they mean enough to intend it, their *Blushes* would frustrate their Intentions.

A *Compromise*, I am told, is to be offer'd, and a *Union* of the two Colours attempted. The Looms are, by particular Orders, preparing Damasks with red Grounds and yellow Flowers, or yellow Grounds with red Flowers; red Taffetys shot with yellow, and yellow Taffetys shot with red, if the yellow will but stand it.

But beware, my dear Countrywomen, and remember that *Compromises* are never advantageous but to those that offer them. 'Tis by your first unguarded Steps that you are all undone; and the *Yellow*, if once admitted, will soon prevail; first *dishonour*, and at last destroy the *national Red*, transmitted to you, hitherto, so pure, and unmix'd, thro' many Generations.

Let the following true Story, with which I will conclude this Paper, be an additional Argument with you to shun all *Compromises*. A Gentleman of great Candour and Decency, free from all Party-Prejudices himself, and blaming them in others, wisely resolute to think and act for himself, and to be led by nobody; to be an Example of Moderation and Equity to both Parties, and a Tool to neither, lately carry'd this incomparable Spirit of Candour into his Dress, and with great Care and Equity, contrived to have exactly an equal Quantity of Red and Yellow in his Birth-day Cloaths. His Coat was Red lin'd with Yellow, his Waistcoat Yellow lin'd with Red; all the additional Ornaments, such as Sword-Knot, Fringe, &c. had a just and due Proportion of the blended Colours. Pleas'd with this happy Thought, and proud of the Impartiality and Independency even of the outward Man; he treated the Wearers of each of the Colours seperately, with a civil Sort of Contempt and Insult. How fierce you look, says he, to those in Red? How tawdry you are, says he, to those in Yellow. He met with a Laugh instead of an Answer from each; both agreeing in this only, that *Fool's Colours* were never better join'd, nor more properly worn than by himself.

614 HEIGH HO. Set by Mr. J. STANLEY, M.B.

When all our eyes are drawing straws, and ev'ry one fits

mute; if a man wou'd o—pen all their mouths, *beigh*

bo's the way to do't; sure if polite behaviour shou'd, with

ease and nature flow; what can be nature more than this

with ease to cry *beigh bo.*

Then let us give our mouths their way,
You can't avoid the plot,
Gaping (as larks with looking glafs,)
Is by its likeness caught.
The mouth we know is wisdom's shop,
Then we may justly say,
Of those who always keep it shut,
She's broke, and run away.

But how engaging 'tis to gape,
Since every one allows,
That they must entertained be,
Whose mouths keep open house.

Many disputes of this—and that,
In talking may be found;
But with one voice, we will agree,
When once *beigh bo* goes round.

'Tis gaping hinders many a man,
From speaking words in spight;
For tho' he shews his teeth, they are
Too far apart to bite.
'Tis this helps conversation out,
And when 'tis at a stand;
To every mouth that open is,
'Tis gaping lends a hand.

'Twas

5.
 'Twas nobly wish'd, one's thoughts with ease,
 And readiness to shew;
 But what we mean, before we speak,
 By our gaping, you may know.
 But I'd not for preferment gape,
 As many fools may do;
 For 'tis too much to stretch at once
 One's jaws,—and conscience too.

6.
 But when we are with honest men,
 'Tis gaping gives us ease;
 For who can keep his mouth shut up,
 In such bad times as these?
 Then let us take the liberty,
 Which no one can deny,
 And tho' we open all our mouths,
 Informers we'll defy.

For the F L U T E.



To Dr. JOHN CHAPMAN.

AS once, alike, by friend*, and son†
 oppress'd,

A curse with *Simei*, to the crowd a jest,
 O'er fertile *Olivet's* aspiring head,
 To *God's* extreme *Jesseian David* fled;
 From diff'rent springs with diff'rent passions
 tost,

The fire insulted, and the kingdom lost;
 His sacred cares still bigger than the rest,
 While *Salem's* fate sat heavy on his breast;
 In dust obscure, prefer'd his humble cries,
 And turn'd on heav'n his aid-implo'ring eyes;
 Conscious, himself the object of their strife,
 And malice only sated with his life:

Such (if with great we may small things
 compare)

My hopeless state, my various suff'rings were;
 With foes and friends an equal victim made,
 By these deserted, and by those betray'd.
 Nor fainted freedom mine, nor solemn care
 To serve the altar, or the table share.
 But lost to others, to myself a load,
 The dark'ning closet, and the devious road,
 My grief to sooth, or fly the gen'ral frown,
 Secretes at home, and shelters thro' the town.
 Alike from *Israel*, and the world my fear,
 A prodigy to this, an exile there.

© fatal issue of distemper'd zeal!
 From faith delusive what disorders steal!
 Hence fir'd, we dare with earth and heav'n
 dispense,

And wreck each public tie to private sense!

Such still my fate, but that thy gen'rous hand
 Bore, thro' the storm, my little bark to land.

* *Aschitophel*.

O skill divine, that could thro' all preside,
 Chace my thick clouds, and stem th' impetu-
 ous tide!

A thousand blessings wait his faithful heart
 Who only lives a thousand to impart!
 Hail, rev'rend seer, in whom united bloom,
 The wit of *Greece*, and eloquence of *Rome*.
 For thee the ancients open all their springs,
 To thee his spoils each deep-read modern brings.
 With learning calm, with dignity sincere,
 And to no merit, but thy own, severe.
 Then to thy wish retain'd, thy soul repair,
 When all thy virtues may the christian aid.
 When at *Messiah's* feet thy trophies lie,
 And his bright star shoots forward on the sky,
 Here too with placid zeal, and patient mind,
 Gentle to error, and to weakness kind,
 Form'd all-persuasive, Chapman well might
 charm

A Jew's stern breast, or Infidel disarm!

Such, heav'nly Potter, those, who near
 thee rise;

Bright from thy sense, in thy example wise.
 Such the humane, and learned *Ward* we call;
 Copies of thee, the fair original!
 Wing'd by thyself, the pure, ethereal soul,
 That lives in each, invigorates the whole:
 Ev'n now they mount in thy seraphic flame,
 Impatient vot'ries of *Inmanuel's* fame,
 Anxious on dear futurity to gain,
 And swell with promis'd bliss his present reign.

O shall I live to hail the glorious day,
 And shout *Hosannas* thro' the hallow'd way,
 When truth with peace shall hold, aloft, her
 scale;

And zeal with temper publicly prevail,

4 O 2

† *Abraham*.

When all shall bend to wisdom's sacred lore;
And party sanctify revenge no more.
One common faith to gen'ral love increase,
And in the christian, each distinction cease.

While nature rings from all her joyful plains,
The world in peace: Our own *Messiah* reigns!

Yes, yes, I see our *Phosphorus*' lucid ray,
Potter, bright pledge of universal day.
Lo, where he springs, with health-diffusing
beams,

To close our wounds, and heal our wide ex-
tremes!

The sage, to whom consenting *sects* agree,
The work his own, that prudent leader he.

Go, *Chapman*, thou, pervade mankind at large,
And *Jesus*' foes in *Potter*'s genius charge.

Smit with thy page th' adoring world shall
know,

How much her sons to Britain's *primate* owe!

Walmur, Oct. 17, SAYER RUDD.
1743

In formosam Annam dulcè canentem.

ANNA mihi talis formâ cantuq; videtur,
Qualis *Calliope*; qualis et ipsa *Venus*.

ANG L I C E.

WHEN *Cloe*'s mute, methinks I *Venus*
see,
And when she sings, I hear *Calliope*. C. D.

A WHIMSICAL EPITAPH on a MAG- GOTTY DAME *.

BENEATH lye the bones of a worm-ea-
ten dame,
Whose weather-cock deeds are the laughter
of fame:

Her life was a scene of a yea, and a nay:
Now smiling, now sullen, now grave, and
now gay; [crab;

This moment, all honey; next moment all
Now *Helen*, now *Hecate*, now fairy, now drab.

To day, all submissive, all faint, and all
civil;

To-morrow, all tyger, all fury, all devil;
Where this contrast abides, 'tis uncertain
to know,

Hypocrisy's branded above and below. Z. Z.

A C R O S T I C.

M eridian glory of the plains!
I dol of the nymphs and swains;
S trephon thus in sportive lays,
S ues to sing thy peerless praise.

B rightest of the blooming fair;
E v'ry shepherd's wish'd-for care;
T uneful thou as *seraphs* are:

S ince they're divine by sounds they shew,
T ou prove yourself a *seraph* too.

C harmer! whose superior skill
R ivals sister *Clio*'s quill,
A ll is art that flows from thence;
W it's thy native type of sense.
F ame's eternal fav'rite theme;
O f all subjects the supreme;
R eceive the tribute duty gives,
D eign but a smile, and *Strephon* lives.

Z. Z.

On JOHN SAWBRIDGE, Esq; late
of Daventry, in the County of Northampton,
who in September last died suddenly.

By the Rev. Mr. ISAAC BASSETT.

H E dies—how startling is his sudden fall!
He's gone! obedient to th' almighty call.
A blest departure! blest to him alone,
For none who knew him can forbear their
moan.

Religion grieves, and virtue weeping stands,
And poverty deplores with wringing hands,
In paths of righteousness he zealous trod,
A sure frequenter of the house of God;
There right devotion was his constant care,
And listening heav'n accepted ev'ry pray'r;
For charity high-favour'd steer'd his breast,
And through his pious actions shone confess;
Poor fellow-creatures tenderly he lov'd,
With true compassion he was always mov'd;
Thus by the less'ning of another's grief,
He gave both others, and himself relief.
Him all commended, rich as well as mean,
Gladness appear'd whenever he was seen.
But why lament we? for the heav'n demand
Their *Sawbridge*, lent a patern to the land.
Impatient are the awful host above,
To take this christian worthy of their love.
See! how he drops! insensible of fear,
No thought disturbs him, no distrust is near;
His soul prepar'd, and conscious of the right,
Starts out rejoicing to the seats of light.

North Kilworth, Nov. 20.

A PASTORAL to a young LADY.

ALEXIS.

STAY, gentle *Thirsis*, list a while,
And I'll thy senses all beguile,
And found a name unsung of old,
The sweet dear name of A—G—.

THIRIS.

A shepherd piping t'other day,
Unto himself did gently play,
As if from heav'n the sound had roll'd;
And stopp'd and sigh'd, oh! ———.

ALEXIS.

Her lovely looks make fresh the plain;
Her graceful air revives the scene;
Those charms by poets yet untold,
Are center'd all in ———.

THIRIS.

Alexis, keep thy breast serene,
Nor let her looks create thy pain;

If

* Mrs. Maria Maggot, Spinster, died on the 6th of November, 1743, aged by her own Account 28, by the Parish Account 42.

If she in chains thy heart does hold,
Strive to forget the name of —.

ALEXIS.

Forget her form! her face so fair!
Sooner forget my native air;
Forget my friends, these plains, my fold,
Than that dear name of —.

THIRSI.

Sweet hopes she does to all impart,
By easy looks and fickle heart:
Her heart to each alike is cold,
Though you exalt the name of —.

ALEXIS.

To see her, *Tirsi*, trip the plain,
With easy shape and pleasing mein;
See her, her youthful charms unfold,
You'd ne'er forget the name of —.

THIRSI.

Alexis, to forget thy care,
Delude thy moments, spurn the fair;
Let her in fancy'd charms grow old,
Forgotten live your —.

ALEXIS.

Why do I thus distracted turn?
Why do I for her favour burn?
That favour why does she withhold?
Ah! why, my lovely —?

THIRSI.

Her gentle air, and keener eye,
Are but employ'd to make thee sigh:
She scorns the meek, avoids the bold:
Then bid adieu to —.

ALEXIS.

Had I the art to wound her breast,
And rob her nights, like mine, of rest;
The cure she quickly should behold,
Alone prepar'd for A—G—

THE FAIR MAGICIAN.

To a young Lady who sent the Author a Pair
of Stockings of her own Knitting.

THINKING my head and breast well
arm'd,

On my own conduct I rely'd;
And, nor by youth, nor beauty charm'd,
Both *Venus*, and her boy defy'd.

That these high pow'rs will bear no mocking,
I now by sad experience feel;
Struck by an unsuspected stocking,
Like brave *Achilles*, in the heel.

My heart inflam'd, finds no repose,
See how I pine, and waste away!
Consum'd by the enchanting hose,
Whose clocks are watching my decay.

Strange, that a lock of tender wooll
Should be so wrought by female art,
To enter my obdurate skull.

And rend in twain by stubborn heart!

But when two goddesses combining
Give one dear nymph their whole assistance,
Minerva, with fair *Venus* joining,

What mortal youth can make resistance?

Beauty began *Troy's* furious wars,
Which dar'd at first the *Grecian* force,
Till *Pallas* by her art prepares,
And then presents the fatal horse.

The gift th' admiring *Trojans* take,
Pleas'd with the wonderful machine,
Down their high walls and gates they break,
And let their own destruction in.

So while your texture fill'd my brain,
With pleasure, little did I think
The whole contrivance was a chain,
And ev'ry artful stick—a link.

I view'd my legs with joy and pride,
And, thoughtless of the treach'rous shift,
Which scorch'd to death the great *Alcide*,
Like him, I perish by a gift. X. X.

THE ÆNIGMA solved.

WITH *French* distress, and *British* riches,
The *Hague* intelligence bewitches:

But whom? the *few*, who cannot feel,
Nor see what st—m—n would conceal.
Great levies *here*, and greater costs;
There mighty influence, mighty hosts.
The truth of this who can't unriddle?
'Tis *player France*, and *En—d fiddle*,
And dancer *H—r*, unseen,
Who still performs behind the *screen*.

To the Right Hon. HENRY PELHAM,
Esq; First Lord of the Treasury.

A MIDST contending parties strife for sway,
Eager to rule, reluctant to obey,
How just, how noble, must his conduct seem,
Whom all unite to honour, and esteem!
This blissful fate, this happiness divine!
Has heav'n reserv'd, to crown a life like thine;
This the reward sublimer virtues claim,
Unenvy'd honours, and unspotted fame.

So shines the unexhausted source of day,
Celestial light his vital beams display;
Ev'n to the frozen poles his pow'r is blest,
Ador'd and worship'd by the wond'ring east;
Like thine, his brightness reconciles extremes,
And all agree to bless his bounteous beams.

Integrity in fairest light confess,
Lives in the sacred centre of thy breast:
O never, never! from her laws depart;
So reign confess'd, the friend of ev'ry heart.
Fix'd on her solid base, they worth shall stand,
And *Britons* bless thy delegated hand;
Ev'n restless faction shall ensure thy peace;
And only heav'n, thy happiness increase.

EPITAPH on an Infant.

BENEATH a sleeping infant lies,
To earth whose ashes lent
More glorious shall hereafter rise,
Tho' not more innocent.
When the arch-angel's trump shall blow,
And souls and bodies join,
What crowds will wish, their lives below
Had been as short as thine!

THE

T H E Monthly Chronologer.



LAST Month the Court of Directors of the *East India* Company agreed to give *John Dean*, the only Survivor of those brave Fellows, who tarried in the *Suffex Indiaman*, when the Captain and most of the Crew deserted her, 100*l.* per Ann. for his Life, and 50*l.* per Ann. to his Wife, in case she should survive him.

The young Prince, Son to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, was christned by the Name of *William-Henry*; the Prince of *Orange*, the Duke of *Cumberland*, and the Princess *Amelia* being Sponsors.

Extract of a Letter from Dublin, dated Nov. 26, 1743.

The great Cause, wherein *James Annesley*, Esq; was Plaintiff, and the Earl of *Anglesea* Defendant (and which was try'd in his Majesty's Court of Exchequer here) ended Yesterday, when the Jury, after a few Minutes Consultation, brought in a Verdict for *Mr. Annesley* *.

Never was a Cause of greater Consequence brought to Trial (it being for an Estate of several Thousand Pounds a Year;) never any took up so much Time in hearing (it lasting 12 Days;) nor ever was there a Jury compos'd of Gentlemen of such Property, Dignity and Character.

Eleven of the Jury are Members of Parliament, several of the Council, and the only one who is not in either, is a Gentleman of 1500*l.* a Year; the whole twelve being worth a Million. Two of them lose near 400*l.* a Year by their own Verdict, and three others are nearly related to Persons considerably interested in the Event of this great Cause; yet such was their Regard to Truth and Justice, that nothing could bias them against Conviction.

No sooner had the Foreman pronounced the Words, *We find for the Plaintiff*, but the Hall rung with joyful Acclamations, which in a few Minutes were communicated to the whole City, and in less than a Quarter of an Hour all the Streets seem'd to be in a Blaze, and People of all Conditions and Degrees ran up and down congratulating each other as upon a publick Victory.

In short, never was there so universal a Joy; the Musick that play'd in the Streets, and even the Bells themselves, being scarce heard, amidst the repeated Huzzas of the Multitude.

The Money given to the Jury on this Oc-

caſion, was, by the unanimous Consent of the Gentlemen, left to the Disposal of Sir *Thomas Taylor*, Bart. their Foreman; who was pleas'd to bestow it on the Charitable Infirmary on the *Inn's Quay*, for the Relief of the sick and wounded Poor, taken Care of in that Hospital.

THURSDAY, Dec. 1.

His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and opened the third Session of the present Parliament with a most gracious Speech to both Houses. (Which see p. 600.)

FRIDAY, 2.

The Right Hon. the Lords Spiritual and Temporal presented their humble Address to his Majesty, for his most gracious Speech from the Throne. (See this Address, p. 601.)

SATURDAY, 3.

The Hon. the House of Commons presented their humble Address to his Majesty, on the same Occasion. (See p. 602.)

About this Time a Pardon was ordered to be made out for Master *William Cberoynd*, against whom a special Verdict was found at the last Sessions at the *Old Baily*, for unfortunately killing his School-fellow, in a Dispute about a Piece of Cake. But a Caveat was enter'd on this Occasion.

TUESDAY, 6.

Came on before the Commissioners of Excise a very extraordinary Trial, wherein his Majesty was Plaintiff, and an eminent Brewer in *Southwark*, Defendant, on four several Informations, viz. Three for Increases in his Strong Beer Guiles after Length declared, and one for making use of two private Storehouses without entering them at the Excise Office; and after hearing Counsel, and examining Witnesses on both Sides, he was convicted of all the Informations; the Penalty of which is 5*l.* for every Barrel Increase, and 50*l.* for every private Storehouse made use of. There were two other Informations exhibited against him, one for using of Molasses, the other for cleansing of Drink without Length declared; but as the Board had spent a considerable Time in trying the first four Informations, the other two were put off till another Opportunity.

WEDNESDAY, 7.

Was celebrated the Birth Day of her Royal Highness the Princess *Louisa*, now Princess Royal of *Denmark*, who then enter'd into the 20th Year of her Age.

THURSDAY, 8.

Twenty-four Persons were try'd before the Commissioners of Excise for retailing Spiritu-

* The great Point to be proved was, Whether he was the Son of the late Earl of Anglesea; he having been sent abroad very young, and accidentally discovered and sent over by Admiral Vernon.

ees Liquors without a Licence, and convicted in the Penalty of 10*l.* each.

John Millar, formerly a Sailor belonging to the *Burford*, Admiral *Vernon*, in the *West Indies*, was executed at the Yard's Arm on board the *Sandwich* at *Portsmouth* for Desertion: He was an old Offender, and had been once before condemned in the *West Indies* for a like Offence, but received the Admiral's Pardon.

The Right Hon. the Lord *Gower* resign'd the Office of Privy-Seal to his Majesty. As did at the same Time the Right Hon. the Lord Viscount *Cobham* the Command of the first Troop of Horse-Grenadiers. And a little before, his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough* resign'd his Place of Lord of the Bed-chamber to the King, and his Command of the Second Regiment of Foot Guards.

Private Letters from *New-England*, dated Nov. 2. advise, that a violent Storm lately happened in that Province, by which several Warehouses were destroy'd, and others laid half under Water. Twelve Ships drove from their Anchors, and were lost. The *Rose* Man of War, Capt. *Franchlyn*, with several Merchant Ships had considerable Damage. The whole Damage, on a moderate Computation, amounts to 100,000*l.*

MONDAY, 12.

The Sessions ended at the *Old Baily*, when the 13 following Persons receiv'd Sentence of Death, viz. *John Gerrard*, for picking the Pocket of *Alexander Murray*, Esq; of a Cambrick Handkerchief at *Drury-lane* Playhouse. *Samuel Bowring* and *Henry Barrett*, two Soldiers, for robbing *John Lane* on the Highway, near the Halfway-House to *Hampstead*. *Julius Hunt*, for robbing *John Doe*, the Post-Man, near *Whitechapel* Prison. *Joseph Leath*, for robbing Mr. *Hearne* and Mr. *Jennings* in the *Ailesbury* Stage-Coach. *Peter Rogers*, otherwise *Jonoquire* for forging and publishing a Bill of Exchange for 25*l.* on Mr. *Peter Muilman*, Merchant. *Wm. Clark*, for stealing a Silver Cup, &c. in the Dwelling-House of *Edward Ruddel*. *Eleanor Gearing*, for robbing *John Callin* of nine Shillings, at a House in *George-Alley* by *Fleet-Ditch*. *Thomas Hill*, a Cardmaker, for selling and exposing Cards to Sale, knowing the Stamp or Mark thereon to be false and counterfeit. *Jacob Cordosa*, a Jew, for breaking out of *Newgate* while under Sentence of Transportation. *Samuel Moses*, *Solomon Atbern* and *Michael Jude*, three Jews, for breaking open the House of Mr. *Young*, a Goldsmith in *Bloomsbury*, and robbing him of Plate, &c. to a great Value.

Hill was also try'd for counterfeiting the Labels and Stamps denoting the Duty paid on Cards. It appeared by the Evidence, that he had a Garret in *Southwark*, wherein was a Rolling Press, and other Implements fit for counterfeiting the Stamps, &c. but as

no Plates were found, nor any Proof given to the Court of his having been seen working them off, the Jury found him guilty of only one Part of the Indictment, viz. vending and selling Cards knowing them to be counterfeit, which was proved by his late Master. The Trial lasted six Hours; the Counsel for the King were Mr Attorney General, Mr. Solicitor General, and Mr. *Boote*; and for the Prisoner Mr. Serjeant *Wynne*, Mr. Serjeant *Agar*, and Mr. *Ford*.

TUESDAY, 13.

This Morning about Nine o'Clock the Right Worshipful Sir *Henry Penrice*, Knt. Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, attended by Dr. *Paul*, the King's Advocate, and several other Doctors of the Civil Law, who were named in the Commission, came to the Sessions House in the *Old Baily*, the silver Oar being carried before them, with the Marshal and other Officers attending, and opened their Commission, for holding a Sessions for the Trial of Offences committed on the High Seas, within the Jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England; when the two following Persons were try'd and capitally convicted, viz. *John Fletcher*, for the Murder of *John Danvers*, an Officer belonging to his Majesty's Customs at *Bridlington* in *Yorkshire*, whom he shot, as the said *Danvers* was endeavouring to board the *John* and *Johanna*, to search for uncustomed Goods, about a League from *Bridlington*: And *Andrew Millar*, for the Murder of his Commander Capt. *James Nelson*, on board the *Thomas* and *Diana*, as she lay at her Moorings at *Smyrna* in *Turkey*. They accordingly received Sentence of Death; but the Jury (as there was several favourable Circumstances appeared on his Trial) recommended *Fletcher* to the Court for Mercy.

Several Persons were committed to *Southwark* Bridewell for two Months, for retailing Spirituous Liquors without a Licence; the Penalty, according to the Act, being 10*l.* or two Months Imprisonment.

THURSDAY, 15.

This Day the Lord Mayor, Court of Aldermen, and Common-Council of the City of *London*, waited on their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of *Wales*, and made their Compliments as follows.

May it please your Royal Highnesses,

WE, the Lord Mayor, Alderman, and Common-Council-Men of the City of *London*, humbly beg Leave to present our most hearty Congratulations, upon the safe Delivery and happy Recovery of Madam your Royal Highness, and the Increase of your illustrious Family, by the Birth of another Prince; an Event, which must greatly contribute to our Happiness, as it strengthens our present Constitution, and yields a further Prospect

Prospect of its Continuance in the Protestant Succession of his Majesty's Royal Line.

We cannot sufficiently express our Joy when we reflect on the many eminent Virtues, which, we promise ourselves, will be transmitted from your Royal Highnesses to your Posterity; form'd with the same generous and benevolent Dispositions, for which you are so universally admir'd; and instructed by the same great Examples to pay a dutiful Obedience to his Majesty, and a tender Regard for the Liberties of his Subjects.

Permit us likewise, Sir, to make use of this Opportunity, to return you our particular Thanks for the repeated Declarations of your Attachment to the Interests and Welfare of our City, of which you have so graciously condescended to become a Member; and with Minds truly sensible of the high Honour of your princely Patronage and Protection, we offer up our constant Prayers, that your Royal Highnesses may enjoy all Happiness and Prosperity; and that your Descendants may successfully continue the Blessings deriv'd from you to the latest Posterity.

To which his Royal Highness was pleas'd to return the following Answer.

My Lord and Gentlemen,

I Return you mine and the Princess's Thanks for this Instance of your Duty to the King, and of your Regard to us. My Children will, I hope, deserve the Affection you now shew towards them; and I'll endeavour to inculcate early those Sentiments into them, as are agreeable to the Laws and Liberties of the Country they have the Happiness to be born in. This City may always depend on my hearty Wishes for her Trade and Welfare.

TUESDAY, 20.

Admiralty Office. His Majesty's Ship the *Prince Frederick*, commanded by Captain *Barnett*, being on a Cruise, took a *Spanish Ship* on the 24th of last Month, which is called the *Nesra Senora del Rosario*, of 130 Tons, with 31 Men and 12 Passengers. She was bound from *Cadix* to *Cartagena*, with a Lading of Wine, Oil, Flour, and Iron.

THURSDAY, 22.

His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal Assent to the Land-Tax Bill (4s. in the Pound) and to one private Bill.

Explanation of the OXFORD ALMANACK for the Year 1744.

THE principal Figure represents King *James I.* as delivering the Charter of the Foundation of *Pembroke College* to the Lord *Pembroke*, who, as Chancellor of the University, gives up *Broadgate-Hall* to be the Site of the new College; near the King stands the two Founders, *Thomas Tisdale*, Esq;

and *Richard Whitwick*, B. D. below, on the Right Hand, is *Bishop Hall* of *Bristol* (who built the present Lodgings for the Master) leading up *Sir John Bennet*, Lord *Ossulston*, who endowed two Fellowships and Scholarships; on the opposite Side are the Figures of several Benefactors, as *Rouse* and *Townsend*, Esqrs. *Mrs. Stafford*, Lady *Holford*, &c. in one of the small Compartments in the Corner is *King Charles I.* as giving to *Pembroke College* the Patronage of *St. Toles* and founding a Fellowship for the Natives of *Jersey* and *Guernsey*; in the same Place appears *Bishop Morley* of *Winton*, who improv'd that Benefaction by adding five Scholarships for those Islands.

In the other Compartment *Queen Anne* is represented as delivering to Lord Chancellor *Harcourt* a Charter for endowing the Master of *Pembroke College* with a Prebend of *Gloucester*.

A General BILL of all the Christnings and Burials, from the 14th of Dec. 1742, to the 13th of Dec. 1743.

Christned	Buried
Males 7726	Males 12181
Females 7324	Females 13019
15050	25200

Decreased in the Burials this Year 2283	
Died Under 2 Years of Age	8621
Between 2 and 5	1955
5 and 10	947
10 and 20	813
20 and 30	1935
30 and 40	2342
40 and 50	2611
50 and 60	2004
60 and 70	1729
70 and 80	1507
80 and 90	629
90 and 100	93

A Hundred 3. A Hundred and One 1.
A Hundred and Two 1. A Hundred and Three 3. A Hundred and Four 3. A Hundred and Five 2. A Hundred and Six 1.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

DANIEL Booth, of *Devonshire-square*, Esq; a wealthy *Canterbury* Factor, to Mrs. *Bodicoate*.

George Fitzgerald, jun. of *Bishopsgate*, Esq; an eminent *French* and *Spanish* Merchant, to Miss *Seagrave*, of *Red-Lion-square*.

Mr. Cornwallis, one of the Clerks of the Treasury, to Miss *Anne Venner*.

Mr. Anthony Cartwright, an eminent Attorney at *Salisbury*, to Mrs. *Simpson*, of *Hendon* in *Middlesex*.

Randal Wright, Esq; a Gentleman of 1200l; a Year in *Kent*, to Miss *Flood*.

Francis Kenton, of *Salisbury*, Esq; to Mrs. *Henrietta Eyre*.

— Sber.

— *Sberrack*, Esq; of *Paddington*, to *Mifs Ducharreau*, of *Dean-street*.

Mr. Franks, an eminent *Jew Merchant*, to *Mifs Hart*, Daughter of *Mr. Moses Hart*, a 40,000*l.* Fortune.

Mr. Waller, a Gentleman of a large Estate in *Warwickshire*, to *Mifs Anne Hensball*, a near Relation to the Earl of *Bath*.

Sir John Cuff, Bart. Nephew to the Lord *Vise. Tyrconnel*, and Memb. of Parliament for *Grantum*, to *Mifs Eteldred Payne*.

Mr. Massey, a Gentleman of a large Estate in *Cheshire*, to *Mifs Anne Booth*, a near Relation to the Earl of *Warrington*.

Crayle Crayle, of *Old Bond-street*, Esq; to *Mifs Skreen*, of *Apshead* near *Epsom*.

Mr. Lloyd, an eminent Attorney in *Clements Inn*, to *Mifs Wright*, Daughter of *Anthony Wright*, Esq; of *Shoreham* in *Suffex*.

John Spencer Culpepper, Esq; Treasurer of the *Charter-house*, to *Mifs Webb*, of *Surry-street*.

Abraham Sbard, Esq; of *Kennington-Lane* in *Surry*, to *Mifs Borret*.

Henry Archer, Esq; Member of Parl. for *Warwick*, to the Right Hon. the Lady *Betty Montagu*, Sister to the Earl of *Halifax*.

Paul Gore, of *Litchfield*, Esq; to *Mifs Brandon*, of *Hampstead*.

James Vernon, jun. Esq; eldest Son to the Hon. *James Vernon*, Esq; Clerk of the Council, and Nephew to Admiral *Vernon*, to the Right Hon. the Lady *Elizabeth Wentworth*, Sister to the Earl of *Strafford*.

The Lady of *John Stone*, Esq; of *Badbury*, *Wilts*, delivered of a Son and Heir.

Countess of *Drogheda*, of a Son.

The Lady of *Sir Cecil Bishop*, Bart. of a Son.

DEATHS.

RIGHT Hon. the Lord *Blantyre*, at his Seat in the County of *Renfrew* in *Scotland*.—Rev. *Mr. Michael Potter*, Professor of Divinity in the University of *Glasgow*.—Rev. *Mr. Thomas Aspley*, Rector of *Foulsham* and *Byntree*, in the Diocese of *Norwich*, worth 300*l.* per Annum, in the Gift of *Sir Jacob Aspley*, Bart. Brother to the Deceased.—The only Son and Heir of *Sir Thomas Frankland*, Bart.—Right Hon. Lady *Katharine*, Baroness *Berners*, in the 89th Year of her Age, succeeded by *Mrs. Wilson*, Widow, the only Remains of that ancient Family the *Knyvets*.—Rev. *Mr. Philip Rideout*, M. A. by whose Death the Rectory of *Farnham* and Vicarage of *Iwerne cum Hanley* in *Dorsetshire*, *Hinton St. Mary*, *Margaret Marsh* and *Gussage*, become void.—*Oliver St. John*, of *Lincoln's Inn*, Esq; Brother to *Sir Francis St. John*, Bart.—*Henry Chester*, Esq; at *Wimbledon* in *Surrey*, Brother to *Robert Chester*, Esq; one of the *S. S. Directors* in 1720.—Hon. Capt. *Lefley*, Brother to the Right Hon. the Earl of *Leven*.—*Richard Campbell*, Esq; a Collector of the Excise in the Reign of *Q. Anne*.—Hon. *Thomas Levison Gower*, youngest Son to the Lord

Gower.—*Roger Nowell*, Esq; at *Ostend*, a Gentleman possess'd of 1000*l.* a Year in *Hampshire*.—Rev. and Learned *Dr. Romney*, Rector of *St. Peter's* at *St. Albans*, and Lecturer of *St. Giles's*, *Cripplegate*.—*William Wright*, Esq; Chief Clerk of the Annuity Office in the Exchequer.—*George Smyth*, of *Topcroft-Hall* in *Norfolk*, Esq; who was High Sheriff of that County in 1734.—The noted *Mrs. Haywood*, who for many Years kept the Bagnio in *Charles-street*, *Covent-Garden*, a Lady well known to the polite Part of the World, said to have died worth 10,000*l.*—Rev. *Dr. Buck*, Rector of *Tackley* in *Oxfordshire*.—*George Turner*, Esq; Counsellor at Law, who had an Employment in the First-Fruits Office.—*Mr. Thomas Newman*, an eminent Master Builder.—Her Grace the Duchess of *Ancafter*, Wife to the present Duke.—Rev. and Learned *Mr. John Cook*, one of the Preachers of *Litchfield Cathedral*, and Fellow of *St. John's College*, *Cambridge*.—Hon. Master *George Hastings*, second Son to the Earl of *Huntingdon*.—*Sir John Jennings*, Knight, Governor of *Greenwich Hospital*.—*James Pennyman*, Esq; eldest Son of *Sir James Pennyman*, of *Thornton* in *Yorkshire*, Bart.—Rev. and Learned *Mr. John Saw*, one of the Prebendaries of *Lincoln Cathedral*.—*Lowin Gale*, Esq; Chief Justice and Major General of the Province of *Maryland*.—*William Brewster*, Esq; Clerk of the Errors, at his Chambers in the *King's Bench Walks*.

Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

Mr. Panton, and *Mr. Brian*, chosen Morning Lecturers of *St. Autbolin's* in *Watling-street*.—*Mr. Durell* chosen Lecturer of the United Parishes of *St. Olave Jewry*, and *St. Martin Ironmonger-lane*.—*Edward Smith*, L. L. D. Fellow of *All-Souls College* in *Oxford*, presented by the Warden and Fellows, to the Rectory of *Harrietsham* near *Maidstone*.—*Mr. Cha. Ray*, to the Vicarage of *St. Peter's* in *St. Albans*.—*Mr. Leech*, to the Rectory of *Intwood* with *Keswick* in *Norfolk*.—*Mr. Charles Cooper* made Succentor of the Canons of *York Cathedral*.—*Mr. Hubbie* presented to the Prebend of *Kilmatalway*, and Vicarage of *Clondalkin* in *Ireland*.—*Richard Chute*, M. A. to the Vicarage of *Renton* in *Devonshire*.—*Francis Brown*, M. A. to the Vicarage of *Westfield* in *Suffex*.—*Mr. Thomas Dawson*, to the Vicarage of *Ottley* in *Yorkshire*.—*Philip Barton*, A. M. Fellow of *Merton College*, *Oxford*, to the Rectory of *Sberrington*, in *Bucks*.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

COL. Dunbar, appointed by the Directors of the *East India Company*, Governor of *St. Helena*.—Right Hon. the Earl of *Hume*, one of the Sixteen Peers for *Scotland*, made Colonel of a Company in the Third Regiment of Foot Guards.—Right Hon. *Robert Jocelyn*, Esq; Lord Chancellor of *Ireland*, cre-

ated a Baron of that Kingdom, by the Name, Style and Title of Baron *Newport* of *Newport* in the County of *Tipperary*.—*John Pine*, Gent. made Blue Mantle Pursuivant of Arms in Ordinary.—*Sir Cha. Hardy*, Knt. and *John Phillipson*, Esq; made Commissioners of the Admiralty, in the Room of Admiral *Cavendish* and *John Morley Trevor*, Esq; decess'd. *John Phillipson*, Esq; was rechosen Member of Parliament for *Hartwich*.—Earl of *Cholmondeley* made Keeper of the Privy Seal, in the Room of Lord *Gower*, who resign'd.—Right Hon. *Henry Pelham*, Esq; made Chancellor and Under Treasurer of the Exchequer. He was rechosen for the County of *Suffex*.—*Thomas Davers*, and the Hon. *George Clinton*, Esqrs. made Rear Admirals of the Red Squadron; *William Rowley*, Esq; Rear Admiral of the White; and *William Martin*, Esq; Rear Admiral of the Blue.—Right Hon. *Charles Wade*, Esq; made Field Marshal of all and singular his Majesty's Forces.—*Richard Lord Edgcumbe* made Chancellor of the Duchy of *Lancaster*.—Right Hon. *Thomas Winnington*, Esq; made Paymaster-General of the Forces.—Major *Honeywood*, who was dangerously wounded at the Battle of *Dettin-gen*, made Lieut. Col. of General *Honeywood's* Reg. of Dragoons.—Hon. *George Edgcumbe*, Esq; youngest Son of Lord *Edgcumbe*, made Capt. of the *Terrible Bomb*.—Earl of *Middlesex*, eldest Son of the Duke of *Dorset*, and *Henry Fox*, Esq; made Commissioners of the Treasury. The former was rechosen for *Suffex*, and the latter was rechosen for *Windsor*.—*Sir Charles Gilmour*, Bart. made a Commissioner for Trade and Plantations.—*Wm Corbett*, Esq; made a Commissioner of the Navy.—*Sir John Rusbout*, Bart. made Treasurer of the Navy. He was rechosen for *Exetam*.—Right Hon. *Samuel Sandys*, Esq; created a Peer of Great Britain, by the Name, Style and Title of Lord *Sandys*, Baron of *Ombersty* in the County of *Worcester*.—*Henry Arthur Herbert*, Esq; of *Oakly Park* in the County of *Salop*, created a Peer of Great Britain, by the Name, Style and Title of Baron *Herbert* of *Chisbury* in the said County.—Hon. *Henry Finch*, Esq; made Surveyor, and *Denzil Onslow*, Esq; Paymaster of his Majesty's Works. He was rechosen for *Guildford*.—Hon. *Cha. Hamilton*, Esq; made Receiver General and Collector of the Revenues in *Minorca*.—*Rob. Penny*, Esq; made his Majesty's Attorney General in *Jamaica*.

New Members.

Sir John Shelley, and *Sir Francis Poole*, Barts. for *Lewes* in *Suffex*, in the Room of *Thomas Pelham*, jun. and *John Trevor*, Esqrs. decess'd.—*Sir Charles Hardy*, Knt. for *Portsmouth*, in the Room of Admiral *Cavendish*, decess'd.—*John Frederick*, Esq; for *Westham* in *Cornwall*, in the Room of *Sir Charles Wager*, decess'd.—*Peter Leigh*, of *Calverly* in *Gloucestershire*, Esq; for *Newton* in *Lancashire*, in

the Room of *William Shippen*, Esq; decess'd.—*George Barlow*, of *Slabridge* in *Pembrokeshire*, Esq; for *Haverfordwest*, in the Room of *Sir Erasmus Phillips*, Bart. decess'd.—*Sir Richard Warwick Bramfylde*, Bart. for *Exeter*, in the Room of *Sir Henry Northcote*, Bart. decess'd.

Persons declar'd BANKRUPTS.

JAMES Brown, of *Preston*, in *Lancashire*, Butcher.—*Thomas Hammond*, late of *St. Catherine's* in the County of *Middlesex*, Dealer.—*Henry Nun*, late of *Cambridge*, Grocer.—*Peter Darley*, late of *St. Andrew's Holborn*, Dealer.—*Richard Milbank*, late of *Cheshunt*, in *Hertfordshire*, Mealman.—*Thomas Bowen*, late of *St. Paul's Chain*, in the Parish of *St. Gregory*, *London*, Vintner.—*John Beckett*, of *Bristol*, Merchant.—*Francis Michel*, of *New Broad Street Buildings*, Merchant.—*Thomas Ruggles the Younger*, late of *Becking* in *Essex*, Clothier.—*Stephen Jackson*, of *Basingstoke*, *Hants*, Milliner.—*Richard Hope*, of *Road Lane*, Packer.—*Bishop Johnson*, now or late of *Dormesdon* in *Suffolk*, Maltster and Dealer.—*Daniel Peacock*, of *Eritb* in *Huntingtonshire*, Grocer.—*John Lewer*, late of *Piccadilly*, Brewer and Dealer.—*Refta Patching* the Elder, late of *Dorking* in *Surry*, Miller and Mealman.—*Perkins Bolton*, of *Fife Street* bill, *London*, Victualler.—*Theophilus Skill*, now or late of *Biston* in *Lincolnshire*, Hoier.—*Will. Lockier*, of the Parish of *Avening* in *Gloucestershire*, Clothier.—*Ambrose Marshall*, of *Cornhill*, Weaver and Haberdasher of Small Wares.

Abstract of the London WEEKLY BILL, from Nov. 22. to Dec. 27.

Christned	{ Males 720 Females 716 }	1436
Buried	{ Males 969 Females 1097 }	2066
Died under 2 Years old		706
Between	2 and 5	179
	5	10
	10	20
	20	30
	30	40
	40	50
	50	60
	60	70
	70	80
	80	90
	90 and upwards	8

2066

Hay 45 to 48. a Load.

BY

BY Advices from *Paris* we hear, that a new Treaty of Commerce has been lately concluded between *France* and *Spain*, in Consequence of which, the Company formed at *St. Malo*, is for the future to have a Privilege of sending directly to the *Spanish West Indies*, all Sorts of Merchandize, Cloth only excepted; which, if true, is a new Breach of the Treaty of *Utrecht*; for by that Treaty his Most Christian Majesty expressly promises, 'That he will not, for the Interest of his Subjects, endeavour to obtain, or accept of any other Usage of Navigation and Trade in *Spain*, and the *Spanish Indies*, than what was practised there in the Reign of *Charles* the 2d of *Spain*, or than what shall likewise be fully given and granted at the same Time, to other Nations and People concern'd in Trade.'

The *French* and *Spaniards* seem to be preparing for some naval Expedition from *Toulon*, in order to relieve the *Spanish* Army under the Duke of *Modena* and Count *Gages* in *Italy*; for the *French Gazette* say, that 16 Battalions and 12 Squadrons of *Spanish* Troops, with 145 Pieces of Cannon, and 20,000 Fusils, are arriv'd there, to be embarked on board the Ships designed for this Expedition; that these Troops are to be joined by a large Body of *French* Troops; that there are 20 *French* and 9 *Spanish* Men of War in that Road now ready to sail, besides others fitting out, for which they are pressing all the Seamen from the Merchant Ships; and that 18 Sail of Men of War are already sailed from *Brest* to *Toulon*; but as no considerable Reinforcement has as yet been sent to Admiral *Matthews*, we must look upon these Accounts as mere *Gasconades*; for surely we will not again allow a *French* Admiral to tell our Admiral, He shall not attack the declared Enemies of his Country, when he happens to meet them in the open Seas.

The *French* are making vast Preparations for carrying on the War with Vigour next Campaign. For this Purpose his Most Christian Majesty has issued four several Edicts for reviving Taxes abolished since the Year 1715, and several Augmentations are to be made to their Army. Among others, Count *Leuend-hall*, lately a General in the *Russian* Service, is to raise a Regiment of two Battalions in *Germany*, and a Regiment of four Battalions is to be raised for them in *Poland*, to be commanded by *Saxon* Officers. Their *Hussars* are likewise to be augmented with the Addition of two Regiments, and Orders were given for augmenting the *Swiss* Regiments in their Service; but in this they did not act with their usual Prudence; for his Majesty having issued his Orders for this Purpose, before asking Leave of the *Swiss* Cantons, they look'd up-

on it as an Incroachment upon their Independence; and therefore, when the Question was brought before the supreme Council of the Canton of *Bern*, upon the 3d Instant, it was carried in the Negat^{ve} by 92 to 17.

Notwithstanding the *French* boasting so much of their having marched a Body of Troops over the *Rhine*, their Design, if they had any, seems to be disappointed; for their Troops have all marched back again, except a few that are left to compleat and guard the Works, they have thrown up for covering the Head of their Bridge upon the *German* Side of that River.

The Commandant of the *Spanish* Troops at *St. Roch* near *Gibraltar* has sign'd a Convention with our Governor of that Place, to the following Purpose, 'That the *Spanish* Privateers should be restrained for the future from cruising in the Streights of *Gibraltar*, on Condition that the *English* Ships should not stop the Barks which carry Provisions to *Ceuta*, or which come from thence, but that they permit them to pass freely; and that in order to distinguish these Barks for the future, the Commanders of them should carry a Blue Flag.' This is the *Spanish* Account of this new Convention; but it is to be hoped, the Treaty is much fuller on our Side than what is here mentioned, otherwise it will seem not to be much better than the last Convention we concluded with that Nation.

On the 8th of last Month, O. S. Prince *Charles* of *Lorain* went to the Empress Dowager at *Vienna*, and after the Compliments of the Day, which was the Feast of *St. Elizabeth*, and the Name-Day of the Empress, his Highness demanded of her Majesty in Form, the Arch-Duchess, her second Daughter, in Marriage, which her Majesty readily consented to, and the Espousals were celebrated the same Day; but we have not yet heard of the nuptial Ceremony's having been perform'd.

The whole verbal Process of the Depositions made by the Persons concern'd in the Plot in *Muscovy*, against the Marquis de *Botta*, has been sent to *Vienna*; and yet by the News from *Vienna*, this knotty Affair seems to be entirely over: Nay, they go farther and say, that a new Alliance has been concluded between the Courts of *Vienna*, *Russia*, *Sweden*, and *Denmark*; but the Truth of this is rendered very doubtful by our last Accounts from *Petersburg*, which say, that in a Conference held at the Great Duke's, it was resolved, to acquaint the Court of *Denmark* with the Impossibility of his Imperial Highness's accepting the Plan proposed for the Exchange of *Ducal Holstein*, for the Counties of *Oldenbourg*, and *Delmenborff*.

ENTERTAINMENT and POETRY.

1. **A** New General Collection of Voyages and Travels. Interspersed with Modern History and Geography, in order to illustrate the present State of all Nations. Adorned with an intire new Set of Maps, Charts and Plates. Published with his Majesty's Royal Privilege and Licence. N^o 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. To be continued Weekly, price 6d. each.
 2. The Merry Medley; or, a Christmas-Box for gay Gallants and good Companions. Printed for J. Robinson, price 3s.
 3. Memoirs of the Countess de Breffol. In 2 Vols. 12mo. Printed for J. Robinson, pr. 6s.
 4. Chinese Letters. By the Author of the Jewish Spy. Done from the French. Printed for D. Brown and R. Hett, price 3s.
 5. Night Thoughts. Night the Fifth. The Relapse. Printed for R. Doddsley, pr. 1s. 6d.
 6. Mors triumphans. Ode Lyrica carmine Aleico. Printed for J. Buckland, price 6d.
 7. Love the Cause and Cure of Grief. A Tragedy. Printed for R. Franklin, pr. 1s.
 8. Atys and Galatea. A Tale. In the Manner of Dryden's Fables. By W. Whitehead. Printed for R. Manby, price 1s.
 9. London and Bristol. A Satire. Written in Newgate, Bristol. By the late Mr. Savage. Printed for M. Cooper, price 6d.
 10. Dorebester Beer. By W. Gawler. Printed for M. Cooper, price 1s.
 11. Pain and Patience. A Poem. Printed for R. Doddsley, price 6d.
 12. St. Leonard's Hill; or, the Hermitage. By Mr. Morris. Printed for M. Cooper, pr. 1s.
 13. Verses humbly inscrib'd to Sir Tho. Hawner, on his Edition of Shakespear's Works. Printed for M. Cooper, price 6d.
 14. A Poem on the late Action at Dettingen. By Tho. Martin, B. A. Printed for J. Roberts, price 6d.
 15. A congratulatory Ode to a certain very great Man, on his becoming greater. Printed for J. Warner, price 6d.
 16. An Anthem for Christmas-Day; with various Hymns and Carols for that joyful Festival. By W. Knapp. Printed for R. Sandby, price 1s.
 17. The Principles of the Christian Religion expressed in plain and easy Verse, for the Use of little Children. By Dr. Doddridge. Printed for M. Fenner, price 4d.
- MISCELLANEOUS.
18. A compleat Collection of the Works of the Hon. Robert Boyle, Esq; printed from the best Editions, with considerable Improvements and Additions; and a new Account of his Life. In 5 Vols. in Folio. Printed for A. Millar, price 5 Guineas the small Paper, 8 Guineas the large, in Sheets, to Subscribers.
 19. The Geography of England; done in the Manner of Gordon's Geographical Grammar. Printed for R. Doddsley, price 6s.

20. A Natural History of Birds. By Gen. Edwards. Sold by R. Manby, price 2 Guineas sew'd.

21. Observations on Dr. Middleton's Collection of Epistles between Cicero and Brutus. By Ja. Tushall, B. D. Printed for Mess. Knapton, Hitch and Beecroft, price 5s.

22. Some Account of the Rt. Rev. Dr. John Hough, late Lord Bishop of Worcester. Printed for Mess. Knapton, price 6d.

23. The Parallel; or, a Collection of extraordinary Cases, relating to conceal'd Births and disputed Successions. Printed for J. Roberts, price 1s.

24. Some brief Considerations on Mr. Locke's Hypothesis, concerning the Knowledge of God. Printed for B. Dodd, pr. 1s.

25. The Golden Calf the Idol of Worship. Being an Enquiry into the Nature and Efficacy of Gold. Printed for M. Cooper, pr. 3s. 6d.

26. An Essay on the Virtues and efficient Cause of magnetic Cures, &c. from the Latin of Dr. Boerhaave. Printed for M. Cooper, price 1s.

27. The Trial of Roger, for an Accident that happened at a Game of Romps with Esber. Printed for J. Robinson, price 1s.

28. A Journal of the Expedition to Carthagena, with Notes. Printed for J. Roberts, price 1s.

* 29. A Discourse of the Plague. By R. Mead, M. D. The 9th Edition, corrected and enlarged. Printed for A. Millar and J. Brindley, price 3s. 6d.

30. The Ladies Astronomy and Chronology. By Jasper Charlton, Gent. Printed for J. Robinson, price 5s.

31. The History of ancient Paganism, as delivered by Eusebius, with critical and historical Notes. Printed for M. Cooper, price 1s. 6d.

* 32. Five hundred Points of Husbandry and Gardening. By Tho. Tuffer, Esq; With Notes and Observations. Printed for M. Cooper, price 3s.

33. An Epistle from J. Moore, Apothecary, to L—C—, on his Treatise of Worms. Printed for W. Webb, price 6d.

POLITICAL.

34. Serious Advice to the Dissenters to persuade them from any Attempt for the repealing the Test and Corporation Acts at this critical Juncture, and shew them their real Interest. By one who is their hearty Friend, and wishes them well. Printed for J. Clarke in Duck-Lane, price 6d.

35. A farther Vindication of the Case of the Hanover Troops. Printed for M. Cooper, price 1s. 6d.

36. Popular Prejudices concerning Partiality to the Interest of Hanover freely examined and discussed. Printed for M. Cooper, price 1s.

37. The Grand Question discussed; or, what is to be done in the present Posture of Affairs. Printed for J. Roberts, price 1s.